(6.)

This treatise
was written by my
Grandfather R, B, S

A
PROPOSAL
For UNIFORMITY of
WEIGHTS and MEASURES
IN
SCOTLAND.

Robert Blair Swinton.
London 1877

A

PROPOSAL

For UNIFORMITY of

WEIGHTS and MEASURES

IN

SCOTLAND,

K

By execution of the Laws now in force.

WITH

TABLES of the Engliſh and Scotch Standards, and of the cuſtomary Weights and Meaſures of the ſeveral Counties and Boroughs of Scotland; — COMPARISONS of the Standards with each other, and with the County-Meaſures; — TABLES and RULES for their reciprocal Converſion; — and ſome TABLES of the Weight and produce of Corn, &c. — To which is ſubjoined, Conjectures concerning the ancient Weights and Meaſures of Scotland, from the time of David I. downwards.

ADDRESSED

To his Majeſty's Sheriffs and Stewarts Depute, and Juſtices of Peace, of the ſeveral Counties and Stewartries, and to the Magiſtrates of the Royal Boroughs in Scotland.

By Lord Swinton.

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Nota. In the County-Tables (p. 53. —— 130.) there is ſubjoined to each a Rule for converting the County-Meaſures into Scotch and Engliſh Standards; but no rule was thought neceſſary for converting the Standards into County-Meaſures, becauſe it is obvious, that whatever number, uſed as a multiplier of the county-meaſures, converts them into Scotch or Engliſh Standards, will, if uſed as a diviſor of the Standards, convert them into County-Meaſures.

ER-

ERRATA.

Page 33. *line* 4. *after* loſt, *add* See Perthſhire weights.

line 5. *after* Rates, *add* printed in 1670.

Page 43. *at the top of column* 2. *after* Engliſh Troy, *add* Pounds.

Page 60. *line* 9. *in place of* The above boll, *read* The above firlot.

Page 112. *line* 24. *after* Rates, *add* printed in 1670.

A
PROPOSAL
For uniformity of
Weights and Meaſures in Scotland.

THE advantages of uniformity in weights and meaſures are ſo great, and ſo general, that it has been an object of the legiſlature in every commercial kingdom.

In England, from *Magna Charta* down to the preſent time, there are above fifty acts in the ſtatute-book concerning weights and meaſures.

In Scotland, ſince the *Aſſiſa* of King David I. there are above forty acts of parliament upon the ſame ſubject.

About the year 1756, a committee of the Houſe of Commons was appointed "to enquire into the original "ſtandards of weights and meaſures in England, and to "conſider the laws relating thereto; and to report their "obſervations thereupon, together with their opinion of "the moſt effectual means for aſcertaining and enforcing "uniform and certain ſtandards of weights and meaſures "to be uſed for the future."

This committee, taking the aſſiſtance of able artiſts and ingenious men, made a laborious and accurate compariſon of the ſeveral ſtandards of weights and meaſures accounted the ſtandards; but which differed conſiderably from one another. By this compariſon they aſcertained the true medium ſtandard. They alſo conſidered the whole laws relative to weights and meaſures, and came to ſeveral reſolutions, expreſſed at length in two reports made by them to the Houſe of Commons in 1758 and 1759. Upon theſe reports, which contain the whole hiſtory and ſtate of the Engliſh weights and meaſures, and the material laws concerning them, two bills were brought in to the Houſe of Commons in the year 1765. The firſt is intitled, "A bill for aſcertaining and eſtabliſhing uniform "and certain ſtandards of weights and meaſures through-"out the kingdom of Great Britain," &c. The ſecond is intitled, "A bill for enforcing uniformity of weights "and meaſures to the ſtandards thereof by the law to be "eſtabliſhed."

Theſe bills ſet forth in the preamble, "That it was neceſſary, for the ſecurity of commerce, and for the good of the community, that weights and meaſures ſhould be juſt and uniform; and that, notwithſtanding it is enacted by the great charter, That there ſhall be but one meaſure and one weight throughout the realm; yet different weights and meaſures, ſome larger and ſome leſs, are in uſe in different parts of this kingdom, and the true meaſure of the preſent ſtandard is not readily known, which is the cauſe of great confuſion and of manifeſt frauds. For the remedy and prevention of theſe evils, and to the end that certain ſtandards of weights and meaſures ſhould be eſtabliſhed, and uniformity and obedience thereto ſhould be enforced, it is propoſed, by the firſt bill, to be enacted, in ſubſtance,

1*mo*, That a ſtraight braſs rod, made by direction of the committee, ſhall be the original and genuine ſtandard *yard*, and the unit, or the only ſtandard meaſure of extenſion, wherefrom or whereby all other meaſures of extenſion, whether lineal, ſuperficial, or ſolid, ſhall be derived, computed, and aſcertained; and the parts, multiples, and proportions thereof, in lineal, ſuperficial, and ſolid meaſure, including alſo the meaſure of things liquid, are ſet forth and declared.

2*do*, That the piece of fine copper, made by direction of the committee, and deſcribed in the bill, ſhall be the original and genuine ſtandard of that weight called the *Troy pound*, and ſhall be the unit and only ſtandard meaſure

meaſure of weight, from whence all other meaſures of weight ſhall be taken and derived; the parts, multiples, and proportions whereof, are ſet forth and declared in the bill.

3*tio*, The bill provides and declares what proportion Avoirdupois weight bears to Troy weight, and annexes a table thereof.

4*to*, That the ſaid ſtandard Troy pound, and the ſaid ſtandard yard, ſhall be depoſited and remain for ever in the court of Exchequer.

The bill goes on to direct, That copies and models of theſe ſtandards ſhall be made, and that there ſhall be commiſſioners for the aſſizing and adjuſting of weights and meaſures; and propoſes ſeveral regulations for theſe purpoſes: and laſtly, propoſes a repeal of the whole ſtatutes in being for aſcertaining or eſtabliſhing ſtandards of weights and meaſures.

The ſecond bill, "*For enforcing uniformity*," *&c.* propoſes, 1*mo*, That all contracts, bargains, ſales, and dealings, for any goods, wares, or merchandiſes, or other things ſold, delivered, done, or agreed for, by weight or meaſure, ſhall and ought to be taken and adjudged, according to the reſpective ſtandards and meaſures eſtabliſhed by law; and that no perſon ſhall in any action or ſuit recover the price, or the goods, or damages for non-performance, or by reaſon of any contract, bargain, &c. ſold, delivered, done, or agreed for, by weight or meaſure, but only according to the legal ſtandards; and that no perſon ſhall have in his cuſtody, for uſe, any weight or meaſure not conformable to the ſtandards, under a penalty, &c.

2*do*, That no perſon ſhall make any other weight or meaſure under a penalty; with various other regulations for the preventing and puniſhing of frauds, and for the better carrying the law into execution.

3*tio*, That whereas the meaſures by which the rates and duties of the cuſtoms and exciſe, and other revenues, are collected, are different from the meaſures of the ſame denomination propoſed by the bill to be univerſally uſed through the realm, whereby his Majeſty's revenue may be affected; therefore accurate tables for adjuſting the ſeveral rates and duties of the reſpective quantities according to the legal ſtandards, are prepared, and annexed to the bill.

Theſe bills were printed, and laid over, with a view that the public might have an opportunity of canvaſſing them, and ſuggeſting proper additions and amendments. It was agreed, that certain clauſes ſhould be inſerted for including Scotland, which had not originally been in the contemplation of the committee. But much is it to be lamented, the ſubject has not again been reſumed by the Houſe.

While this ſubject was under the conſideration of the Houſe of Commons, an idea was ſuggeſted, that one of the great cauſes of the inefficacy of the many laws for eſtabliſhing ſtandards, and directing uniformity, was, the difficulty of carrying them into execution, without accurate tables for converting the cuſtomary weights and meaſures into the ſtandards.

The neceſſity of ſuch tables is very obvious. People who uſe, for the ſame purpoſes, meaſures differing both in ſize and name, ſpeak as it were different languages; and it is not enough to make a law appointing all perſons to ſpeak the ſame language in that reſpect, without alſo making ſome proviſion for teaching them to do ſo. The caſe is even worſe where the different weights or meaſures have the ſame names; for unleſs they who have occaſion to uſe them, are not only aſcertained that they ſpeak of different things, though under the ſame names, but alſo are taught where the difference lies, and how great it is, they are led unwittingly into great deception. As, for inſtance, the boll is the general meaſure for corn over all Scotland; yet, it may be ſaid, there are hardly two counties in Scotland where the boll-meaſure is exactly the ſame, and there are ſome counties where the boll contains more than double what it does in others. The Tronc

weight,

weight, commonly called the *wool weight*, falls under the ſame obſervation. So, unleſs people are appriſed of the differences, and taught how to convert the ſeveral weights and meaſures readily into one another, it will ever be a vain project to expect general conformity to the law. For that purpoſe, tables ſhould be formed by public authority, and put upon public record.

This plan is neceſſary for another reaſon; namely, that it would be improper to deſtroy the memory and knowledge even of the weights and meaſures intended to be laid aſide; becauſe, without that knowledge, ancient rights, ancient trade, and ancient hiſtory, could not be underſtood.

The proper manner of aſcertaining and preſerving the knowledge of ancient weights and meaſures is by ſtatutory record; and therefore ſuch tables as have been mentioned would be the beſt manner of ſuch a record.

It is not propoſed, nor is it indeed poſſible, to extend ſuch tables to every barony, or to every pariſh, although there are differences of weights and meaſures almoſt in every pariſh and barony in this kingdom. This would be an unneceſſary minuteneſs; for although ſuch differences do exiſt, yet they are often very ſmall, and their proportions to the county weights and meaſures are generally known within the county: therefore, if the medium of counties or large diſtricts of counties be taken as near the truth as can eaſily be got, it would ſufficiently anſwer the different objects of the law, and the ſeveral purpoſes of commerce.

To accompliſh even this is a work of time; but is far from being impoſſible. Till it is done, it may be prognoſticated, from paſt experience, that an act for uniformity would not probably have effect. The advantage of ſuch a law is ſo great, that it is to be hoped the ſame public ſpirit which carried the matter ſo far in the year 1765, and by which the true ſtandards were actually made, and are now in public cuſtody, will be revived, and this great commercial object brought to compleat maturity.

But though theſe hopes may be diſtant, in ſo far as concerns the obtaining one new compleat act for ſettling the ſtandards, and enforcing uniformity, in place of the various laws now in being; yet certain it is, that judges and magiſtrates have, by the preſent law, a great deal in their power for enforcing uniformity to the preſent ſtandards. Theſe laws are intricate only by their multiplicity; and the execution of them is difficult for want of ſuch tables of converſion as have been above deſcribed. Magiſtrates have it in their power to employ fit perſons to make ſuch tables, and to perfect them by degrees, (for they cannot be compleatly done at once), and afterwards to circulate them for public uſe. So ſoon as ſuch tables ſhall come to be publicly known and underſtood, the taſk of the magiſtrate will be more than half done. Seeing the benefit of uniformity, moſt people will be deſirous to embrace it; and ſhould there be a few obſtinate, and tenacious of old cuſtoms, they will be carried with the tide, and can have no pretence for complaining ſhould they be compelled to lay bad cuſtoms aſide.

The object of this paper is to ſhow, that a great deal may be done by the preſent laws; and to ſuggeſt what appears to be the ſimpleſt and eaſieſt method of carrying them into execution. This would be of great conſequence in the mean time, and might pave the way for a new and compleat act of parliament, if not for Great Britain, at leaſt for this part of it.

In this view, it is unneceſſary to diſcuſs the propoſitions that have been made by learned men for obtaining one certain and invariable ſtandard, to anſwer for all nations. It is enough for the purpoſes of our commerce to bring all the weights and meaſures of this part of the kingdom to one certain ſtandard, lodged in public cuſtody.

It will be unneceſſary alſo in this place to enter into the hiſtory of our weights and meaſures at different times, and to diſcuſs the ſeveral laws that have been made concerning them. It will be ſufficient in the preſent view to give a brief account of ſuch of our acts of parliament on this ſubject as are underſtood to be now in force and uſe, and to point out particularly the clauſes in them which direct how they are to be executed, and afterwards to ſuggeſt how that execution may be accompliſhed by means of ſuch tables as have been deſcribed.

Many laws having been made, as has been mentioned, concerning juſt weight and meaſure, but not being duly obſerved; by an act in 1491, James IV. parl. 4. cap. 47. it is ſtatuted, "That they that uſe falſe weights and meaſures, deceiving the people, ſhall be indicted as falſars, and dittay taken thereof by the Juſtice-Clerk."

By an act in the 19th parliament of James VI. in 1607. cap. 2. upon the recital, That there had been great negligence in putting the acts of parliament concerning weights and meaſures to due execution, it is ſtatuted and ordained, "That ſheriffs, ſtewarts, and magiſtrates of boroughs, ſhall put the former acts in execution, &c.; and that they ſhall have power to take trial of falſe metts, weights, and meaſures, and the uſers of the ſaid falſe weights to amit and tine their haill goods and gear, which were to be forfeited for the King's uſe."

Ten years afterwards, in 1617, Juſtices of Peace, that uſeful ſet of magiſtrates, were eſtabliſhed by act of James VI. parl. 22. cap. 8.

By the 22d clauſe of that act, it is ordained, "That there ſhall be but one juſt meaſure and weight through all the parts of the kingdom, for ſelling, buying, receiving, and delivering."—And for ſettling a method for reducing meaſures and weights to uniformity, certain commiſſioners were named, and they were directed to communicate their determinations and proceedings to the juſtices of peace, and to the deans of guild, to the end the ſame might have courſe through all parts as well borough as landward.——And that there might be one conſtant conformity betwixt burgh and land, it is ordained, "That the juſtices of peace take trial of the "meaſures and weights uſed in burgh, and take a "note from the magiſtrates and deans of guild of every "town, of the weights and meaſures, and of the number "thereof, which the ſaid magiſtrates and deans of guild "in

" in burgh, ſhall be holden to ſhew, declare, and give
" up to them, to the effect the ſaid juſtices may confer
" (compare) the ſame with the ſtandards now authoriſed;
" and where they find any diſconformity in the ſame
" from the ſaid ſtandard, the ſaid juſtices ſhall inform
" the King's Majeſty's council thereof, that they may
" take order therewith as appertaineth: for it is expreſs-
" ly provided, by theſe preſents, that the ſaid magiſtrates
" in burgh ſhall not be permitted to have or uſe any
" more meaſures within their towns than the number to
" be profeſſed by them, and given up in writ to the ſaid
" juſtices."

This article and regulation is verbatim repeated in the act of 1661, Charles II. parl. 1. ſeſſion 1. cap. 38. intitled, " Commiſſion and inſtructions to the juſtices of peace."

In conſequence of the commiſſion granted by the act of 1617, the commiſſioners appear to have taken uncommon pains in aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral ſtandards of weight and meaſure, the particulars of which are ſet forth in the general tables annexed, and need not be here ſpecified, farther than that the commiſſioners, *firſt* of all, made the ell of Edinburgh the unit of lineal meaſure, and committed the keeping of it to the city of Edinburgh.

2*dly*, They made the Stirling pint or jug the unit of liquid meaſure; and, what well deſerves notice and imitation in every attempt of this ſort, they aſcertained it by the weight of water which it contained. This ſtandard jug was committed to the keeping of the borough of Stirling.

3*dly*, They made the firlot of Linlithgow the unit for dry meaſure of wheat, rye, beans, peaſe, meal, and white ſalt; and they not only ſettled its form and dimenſions, but alſo declared the number of pints which it ought to contain. And as malt, barley, and oats, had before that time been in uſe to be meaſured by heaping the ſame firlot, they thought it more expedient to calculate how much the heap added to the meaſure, and to make a ſeparate firlot for oats, barley, and malt, which being ſtruck, ſhould exactly contain the ſame quantity as

the

the other firlot when heaped. This they did; and in like manner as they had done with the wheat-firlot, they fixed the form and dimenſions of the oat-firlot, and aſcertained it by the number of Stirling jugs or pints which it contained. Theſe firlots they committed to the keeping of the borough of Linlithgow.

The commiſſioners, by aſcertaining the weight of water contained in the Stirling pint, and the number of pints contained in each of the firlots, moſt judiciouſly intended to make weights and meaſures mutually aſcertain and check one another. But notwithſtanding this judicious intention of the commiſſioners, the dimenſions fixed by them for the reſpective firlots do not appear ſufficient to hold the number of pints which they are declared to contain. The difference between the Engliſh and Scotch inches, and the difference between the Paris and Scotch pounds, (if our pint was regulated by Paris weight, for which ſee Tables annexed), being both taken into computation, will not make the firlots large enough to hold their reſpective pints. Probably due pains were not taken in gauging them; or they may have been rudely conſtructed. Indeed, it is clear, ſome overſight has been committed in the gauging; becauſe the error on one of the firlots is much greater in proportion than the error on the other, which could not have been the caſe, had it been altogether owing to any difference in the pint uſed in 1618, from the ſtandard pint now in uſe. To make the meaſure by gauge tally with the pint, the wheat-firlot ought to be 7.617, and the barley-firlot 11.113 Engliſh inches deep, and both of them as in the act of parliament, of 19$\frac{1}{6}$ inches diameter, and equally wide throughout.

4thly, With reſpect to weights, they declared the French Troye ſtone weight to be the unit, and committed that ſtone to the keeping of the borough of Lanerk, and declared that the weight called of old the *Trone* weight ſhould be utterly aboliſhed and diſcharged for ever.

They ordered double ſtandards of all theſe weights and meaſures to be made, and that two of every one of them ſhould remain in the regiſter in the caſtle of Edinburgh, and other two within the caſtle of Dumbarton, therein to remain as a warrant for the meaſures and weights. The other doubles depoſited with the four boroughs above mentioned, were to be uſed for the aſſizing of weights and meaſures to be delivered under the mark of theſe boroughs, for public uſe.

They made a proviſo, That where perſons had right to payments by the old meaſures or weights, they ſhould be proportioned to the weight and meaſure now eſtabliſhed, ſo that no perſon might ſuffer any prejudice.

They declared, That the new weights and meaſures, and no other, ſhould be received and uſed; and that all firlots to be uſed in markets ſhould be burnt, and ſealed, either with the marks and ſeals of Linlithgow, or with the burning-iron of the head borough of the ſhire wherein the markets are holden; "and that the provoſt and "bailies of royal boroughs and cities, both of regality and "royalty, and alſo the bailies in boroughs of barony, "and juſtices of peace, in whatſoever places where markets of victual are holden, or other foreign or country "wares are bought, ſold, and weighed, met and meaſured, ſhall be bound, that all meaſures and weights to "be uſed, ſhall be of one form and quantity, according "to this preſent act; and if any different weights and "meaſures be found in any of the places above mentioned, the ſaid provoſts, bailies, and juſtices of peace, "ſhall take order therewith; and, if need be, ſhall be "holden to inform the King's Majeſty's council thereof, "that they may take order thereanent as appertaineth."

For the ſecurity of thoſe who, by old infeftments, contracts, or tacks, had right to receive by other meaſures and weights than thoſe then eſtabliſhed, the commiſſioners directed, That the proportions which theſe old weights and meaſures bore to the new, ſhould be fixed and aſcertained: and for preventing law-ſuits concerning bargains made before the act; and becauſe it appeared, that in the ſheriffdoms of Lanerk, Wigton, Dumfries, Roxburgh, and Berwick, there was evidently the greateſt diverſity of meaſures and weights from the ſtandards then eſtabliſhed; and that, if theſe five ſhires were brought to conformity,

conformity, the reſt of the ſhires would eaſily be reduced to the ſame: therefore the commiſſioners found it expedient, and it was ordained, "That the ſheriffs of theſe five ſhires ſhould warn the bailies of regalities, ſtewarts of ſtewartries, juſtices of peace, and magiſtrates of boroughs, within their reſpective ſhires, to meet in the head borough of the ſhire where they are magiſtrates, within twenty days after the council's pleaſure ſhall be ſignified to them thereanent, and there not only to receive and embrace the ſaid meaſures and weights from the burghs of Linlithgow and Lanerk;" but alſo "take trial and cog-
" nition of the difference between the ſaid old meaſures
" and weights, and the meaſures and weights now eſta-
" bliſhed, &c. and to aſcertain the proportion, and inſert
" the ſame in their regiſters and court-books, to remain
" with them for the deciſion of ſuch controverſies as
" may ariſe in their bounds anent the diſconformity a-
" foreſaid, and to draw up a report of their diligence
" therein, and concluſion, in writing, ſubſcribed by the
" ſheriffs, magiſtrates, and juſtices of peace, &c. and
" preſent the ſame to the Lords of Seſſion before the
" 1ſt day of July then next, to the effect the ſame may
" be delivered to the clerk-regiſter to be inſert in the
" books of council, *ad futuram rei memoriam*. And
" that none of the ſaid five ſhires, nor no others his Ma-
" jeſty's lieges within this kingdom, preſume, in time to
" come, to buy, ſell, block, bargain, contract, or ſet in
" tack, to or with others, for receipt or delivery, with
" any other weight, met, or meaſure, than thoſe by this
" act approved and eſtabliſhed; and the Lords of Council
" and Seſſion were required to direct letters of publica-
" tion of the premiſſes to be proclaimed at the market-
" croſſes of the head boroughs of this realm, and other
" places needful, that none might pretend ignorance;
" commanding and charging all provoſts and bailies of
" boroughs and cities, both of royalty and regality, and
" alſo the bailies of boroughs of barony, and juſtices
" of peace, and others whatſoever, in places where mar-
" kets are holden, to put this preſent act in execution;
" with certification to them, in caſe they fail, that they

"ſhall be called and accuſed, and that the pains con-"tained in the act of parliament ſhall be executed upon "them in all rigour, in example of others."

This act and report was ratified, approved of, and confirmed, by a ſpecial act in 1621, James VI. parl. 23. cap. 17. which act commands and charges all "his Majeſty's lieges and ſubjects to embrace, obey, and obſerve the aforeſaid act and ſtatute, in the whole heads and conditions of the ſame, under all the higheſt pain, charges, and offence which they may incur through their diſobedience, and as they will be anſwerable."

Another act immediately follows this act, "diſcharging the giving of a peck to the boll, or ſuperadding any quantity beyond the true quantity bought and ſold at the price agreed upon, under the penalty of forty ſhillings for every boll of victual received contrary to the tenor of the act."

In 1663, Charles II. parl. 1. ſeſſ. 3. cap. 17. an act was made, declaring the meaſure of coal to be by the Culroſs chalder.

And by the 18th act of the ſame parliament, a ſtandard of the foot-meaſure was appointed to be made, and preſerved by the city of Edinburgh.

By an act in 1681, Charles II. parl. 3. bread and butcher-meat are ordained to be ſold by weight.

By an act in 1685, James VII. parl. 1. cap. 44. intitled, *Act for a ſtandard of miles*, the mile is eſtabliſhed to be of 1760 yards, as in England. It does not appear that there was any ſtatutory mile in Scotland before that time.

By an act in 1686, James VII. parl. 1. cap. 30. the meaſure of bark is eſtabliſhed.

By an act in 1696, William and Mary, parl. 1. ſeſſ. 6. c. 6. it is ordained, "That all ſorts of meal bought and "ſold within this kingdom, ſhall be ſold and delivered by "weight, at eight ſtone Troye weight, in place of the "boll of Linlithgow meaſure, and ſo proportionally, un-"der the pain of confiſcation of all meal ſold otherwiſe "than as hereby appointed, and impriſonment of the "ſeller thereof for a week, *toties quoties*; declaring "hereby,

"hereby, that the meal ſo confiſcate ſhall immediately belong to the firſt informer; and requiring all ſheriffs, ſtewarts, bailies of regalities, royalties, or baronies, all magiſtrates of royal burghs, juſtices of peace, and all other judges whatſoever, to cauſe this act to be put to due execution; certifying all ſuch judges and magiſtrates, who, after due information, ſhall neglect to execute the ſame, by delivering the ſaid meal to the firſt informer, and impriſoning the ſeller, in manner foreſaid, that they ſhall be liable to the informer in the double of the value of all meal ſold within their bounds, otherwiſe than is appointed by this act; reſerving their relief from the particular tranſgreſſors, in ſo far as extends to the ſingle value thereof."

Thus ſtood the law before the Union in 1707. It had good effects, in ſo far as it clearly eſtabliſhed what were the ſtandard weights and meaſures: but as care was not taken to aſcertain and publiſh the proportions which the cuſtomary weights and meaſures bore to the ſtandards, the former were not laid aſide; and it could not be otherwiſe. Even the uſe of the Trone weight, though expreſsly diſcharged by the act of 1618, was continued as before.

The diverſity of the whole at this day, not only in the different counties, but in different parts of the ſame county, is well known, and appears in a ſtriking light in the annexed tables.

By the 17th article of the Union, in 1707, it was enacted, "That the ſame weights and meaſures ſhall be uſed throughout the united kingdom as are now eſtabliſhed in England; and that ſtandards of weights and meaſures ſhall be kept by thoſe boroughs in Scotland to whom the keeping the ſtandards of weights and meaſures does of ſpecial right belong: All which ſtandards ſhall be ſent down to ſuch boroughs from the ſtandards kept in the exchequer at Weſtminſter," &c.

They were ſent down accordingly; and they added to the number of our different weights and meaſures, but did not ſuperſede any of them; probably for the reaſon above given, that no pains was taken to make the people in general acquainted

acquainted with their proportion to the Scotch weights and meaſures.

It is even a remarkable circumſtance, that in paſſing ſeveral acts of parliament ſince the Union, ſo far from having it in view to carry the 17th article, concerning weights and meaſures, into execution, it would ſeem to have been entirely overlooked and forgotten.

By ſtatute 24th George II. c. 31. § 4. it is enacted, That all lintſeed and hempſeed ſhall be ſold by the Linlithgow barley-meaſure, ſtreaked; and there is a penalty of forty ſhillings annexed to the ſelling by any other meaſure: and this is the more improper, that the duties upon importation are all paid by Engliſh weights and meaſures.

There is another mark of inattention in the 8th clauſe of this act. It introduces an anomalous ſtone-weight, neither Scotch nor Engliſh, for the weighing of hemp and flax: for it enacts, "That all perſons who ſhall diſpoſe of "any hemp or flax, by any other weight than the *ſtone* "*conſiſting of ſixteen pound weight Avoirdupois*, ſhall "forfeit, for every offence, a ſum not exceeding L. 5." There is no ſuch ſtone known, either in the law of Scotland or England; for the Scotch Troye ſtone is 17 lb. 6 oz. 7.175 dr. Avoirdupois, and the Engliſh ſtone is 14 lb. Avoirdupois.

There is ſtill another inſtance, in the late act 13th George III. cap. 43. § 16. and 17. where it is directed, "That oat-meal imported into Scotland, where the price (aſcertained as in the act) does not exceed 16 s. per boll, *weighing eight ſtone Troy*, ſhall be forfeited." Here the act does not explain whether Scotch or Engliſh Troys, which are different."

BUT, leaving theſe things, it now remains to be ſuggeſted, in what manner the acts of parliament above recited may be put in execution, by which the evils complained of may in a great meaſure be abated, and perhaps the way paved for obtaining a new and more compleat law for this part of the kingdom, and for carrying the 17th article of the Union into execution.

For this end the following ſuggeſtions are humbly offered to the ſheriffs, the juſtices of peace, and the magiſtrates of royal boroughs, whoſe powers in this eſſential part of police are ſet forth in the clauſes of the public ſtatutes above recited. —— They are theſe :

1*mo*, That the ſheriffs and the juſtices of peace of the ſeveral counties of Scotland, ſhould meet with the magiſtrates of the reſpective boroughs, and, following out the plan in the act 1618, ſhould firſt of all poſſeſs themſelves of compleat and accurate ſets of the legal ſtandards, both Engliſh and Scotch, and ſhould depoſit them with the deans of guild, or other magiſtrates, of every principal city and borough, and ſettle a method for giving out authentic duplicates in terms of law.

2*do*, That they ſhould appoint in every city and borough, particular tradeſmen for the purpoſe of making and aſſizing juſt copies of the ſtandards ; and particularly for making, aſſizing, and adjuſting Linlithgow firlots and Wincheſter buſhels of one form, and of the capacity directed by law, and ſhould fix rates as low as poſſible for theſe articles, eſpecially for the article of adjuſting old firlots brought to them for that purpoſe.

3*tic*, That they ſhould eſtabliſh ſome proper method of getting an account of the cuſtomary weights and meaſures in each county and borough, taking mediums where the differences are but ſmall ; and that they ſhould aſcertain the proportion betwixt theſe weights and meaſures and the legal ſtandards, and make tables for converting them readily into the ſtandards, and put theſe proportions and tables upon public record.

4*to*, That they ſhould give public notice in markets, and at pariſh-churches, and otherwiſe, to all heritors, farmers, and others, to lay aſide all weights and meaſures of different denominations from thoſe allowed by law, and by a limited time to bring to a certain place their whole firlots, buſhels, and other meaſures and weights of legal denomination, which are not agreeable to the ſtandards, and marked as ſuch, to be adjuſted and marked ; and that after a limited time, all perſons who ſhall uſe, in buying, ſelling, or delivering, weights and meaſures of of denominations different from the ſtandards, or diſconform thereto, or who ſhall uſe falſe weights and meaſures in any manner, ſhall be proſecuted and puniſhed according to law.

5*to*, That, in reſpect the execution of the law has not been uniform, they ſhould make and publiſh particular regulations, ſetting forth the ſeveral other malpractices which they deem to fall under the law, and in what manner and to what extent they are to apply the law in puniſhing them.

6*to*, That they appoint an officer for carrying on proſecutions, and advertiſe a reward for informers, to be paid on conviction.

THE difficulties which may be objected to the efficacy of ſuch regulations are theſe.

1*ſt*, That in certain caſes of refuſing to lay aſide cuſtomary weights and meaſures, and to conform to thoſe authoriſed by law, the interpoſition of the privy council of Scotland ſeems neceſſary, which council does not now exiſt.

2*dly*, Are the acts of 1491, appointing the uſers of falſe weights and meaſures to be tried before the juſticiary as guilty of falſehood; and of 1607, impowering ſheriffs and magiſtrates to forfeit the moveables of ſuch offenders, in force? or how can ſuch offenders be puniſhed?

With regard to the firſt difficulty, it ſeems to reſpect ſingly the caſe where the magiſtrates of a borough are ſturdy in refuſing, within their limits, to aboliſh cuſtomary ſtandards, and to receive the legal ones. This is a caſe that cannot well be ſuppoſed to exiſt. In all other caſes, the juſtices and magiſtrates are directed to take order, that is, to put the law in execution themſelves, and, *if need be only*, to lay the matter before the council. Since the paſſing of theſe acts alſo, the juſtices of peace have been created, and have received more full powers for regulating matters of police; and there cannot be a doubt of the powers of the juſtices of peace, and magiſtrates, within their ſeveral juriſdictions, to cancel all weights and meaſures diſconform to legal ſtandards, and to make and execute regulations againſt offenders; and the

juſtices

juſtices of peace have been in uſe of doing ſo in many counties, though hitherto not with compleat attention and effect.

With regard to puniſhment, there is no ground to ſay, that by reaſon of deſuetude offenders cannot be tried and puniſhed upon the aforeſaid acts of parliament. Although the utmoſt ſeverity of theſe acts may have been in diſuſe; yet juſtices of peace, and magiſtrates, have been conſtantly in uſe to fine and puniſh offenders againſt theſe laws: and there cannot be a doubt, that if they make reaſonable, clear, and, pointed regulations, for explicating the juriſdiction which the law has given them, and even enjoined them to exerciſe, they will be ſupported by the ſupreme courts.

What has been propoſed, preſumes that we are to keep the uſe both of our Scotch and Engliſh ſtandards, as aſcertained by law; and it would be a great matter could the various weights and meaſures in uſe be brought to an uniformity with theſe. But it is highly probable, that, in following out the method propoſed, matters would of courſe go much farther, and even to the laying aſide the uſe of the Scotch ſtandard weights and meaſures altogether. As for inſtance, when it is generally known, that an Engliſh yard is 36 inches, and a Scotch ell $37\frac{2}{10}$, it muſt appear of no uſe to keep any meaſure but the firſt. For if one have occaſion to reckon by the latter, it is but adding an inch and one fifth to each yard.

In the ſame manner, in liquid meaſure, if it is known that 8 Engliſh wine-quarts make abour $9\frac{1}{16}$ Scotch choppins, there is no need for keeping both theſe meaſures.

The ſame thing applies with additional force to the corn-meaſures. By taking entirely to the Wincheſter buſhel, which ſerves the Engliſh for all ſorts of corn, we get rid of the two other meaſures uſed in Scotland; namely, the wheat and barley firlots: for if to four Wincheſter buſhels there be added three Engliſh corn-quarts, they make but about fourteen ſolid inches more than the wheat-boll.

Again, for the oat-meaſure, if from ſix Wincheſter buſhels there be taken an Engliſh corn-quart, an oat-boll is left with an exceſs of only 13 ſolid inches.

The ſame thing may be applied to county-meaſures. Thus, in Berwickſhire, if to ſix Wincheſter buſhels an Engliſh corn-peck is added, the exceſs on the medium Berwickſhire boll is only about 2$\frac{4}{10}$ ſolid inches.

This is only for hand-uſe, and for thoſe who do not underſtand figures, or will not take the trouble to look at the tables, where the proportions are exactly ſtated. In either way there is certainly a ſaving of trouble, confuſion, and expence, by making one ſet of corn-meaſures ſerve for five ſets.

With regard to weight: The Trone weight, which is uſed for commodities of home production, was aboliſhed by act of parliament in 1618, and certainly ought to be laid aſide. There is no ſtandard for it except the cuſtom of Edinburgh. It is different almoſt in every ſhire; and often greatly ſo in the different towns of the ſame ſhire. (See Forfarſhire). It is now generally commenſurated by Avoirdupois weight, and the name only remains. How abſurd is it then to retain the uſe of it in any manner? The ſame reaſoning holds in degree with Scotch Troye, or Amſterdam weight. The Avoirdupois, by which we deal in all kind of groceries, and in every thing with the ſouthern part of the kingdom, ſhould be ſubſtituted in place of both the Trone and Dutch weights.

The Scotch are obliged to underſtand and uſe the whole Engliſh weights and meaſures, according to which the public taxes are paid and bounties allowed. Nothing could be more advantageous in common dealing, as well as in commerce at large, than to have but one ſtandard for both parts of the kingdom.

As a proof that this plan, though not to be executed at once, is not however impracticable; the ſhire of Ayr has actually laid aſide their Scotch meaſures for corn, and taken entirely to the Wincheſter buſhel, (See the table of that ſhire); by which means they can, without any troubleſome calculation, compare the prices, the weight, and the produce, in flour or meal, of the different ſorts of corn and grain.

But if people will be tenacious of reckoning in the old way, ſtill it is obvious they ought to keep only one ſort of meaſure, and one ſort of weight, let them reckon as they pleaſe. Bring them once that length, cut them off from keeping any ſort but one, they will ſoon take to reckon by that only.

Much is in the power of the convention of royal boroughs. In that body are the great merchants. They, beſt of all, will ſee the benefit of a plan of this ſort, and are beſt able to promote it, and to ſtifle the oppoſition, if any are ſo narrow-minded as to make oppoſition, to a general good, for fear of loſing the advantages their ſkill gives them over others leſs knowing.

One thing is particularly incumbent on the magiſtrates of royal boroughs, and it is exceedingly material, whatever kind of weight and meaſure be adopted; it is, that the duplicates given out under a public ſtamp be exactly conformable to the legal ſtandards. It is to be feared, that in too many places the keeping of the ſtandards, and the giving out of duplicates, is entruſted to the care of people very unfit for and unworthy of that truſt. Magiſtrates are doubtleſs aware of the bad effects of an authoriſed erroneous meaſure, which is equally miſchievous when too large as when too little. For by this means an unjuſt dealer may have two meaſures of equal authority, and may uſe the one for receiving, and the other for delivering. This is a grievous wrong, and is liable to the notice of law.

Much is alſo in the power of the ſheriffs, great part of whom have the opportunity of meeting in Edinburgh, of conferring together concerning matters of police, and of extending uniformity of procedure through the different counties. They are the proper conveners of the ſeveral counties; and may lay their plans before the juſtices of peace, with whom the law has entruſted the regulation of all matters of police, and particularly the execution of this great branch of it.

If judges and magiſtrates would heartily ſet about the execution of the laws we have, it is not to be conceived in what few particulars we ſhould require new laws. What theſe

theſe particulars are, would be beſt known by the attempt, which would certainly be attended with beneficial effects in the mean time, and would pave the way for a law of entire uniformity with the Engliſh ſtandards.

To promote this good work, and to make the execution of the laws more uniform and eaſy, the annexed tables have been prepared. The materials from which they are made have been collected occaſionally by a gentleman who was called upon by the chairman of the late committee of the Houſe of Commons, to give his aſſiſtance in forming ſome clauſes which were to have been added to the bills above mentioned, had they been reſumed, in order to adapt them to this part of the united kingdom. Theſe materials are chiefly reports from the magiſtrates of the royal boroughs of Scotland, or from the ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties, or from other learned and judicious perſons. They are, however, far from being compleat; and though conſiderable pains have been taken, it is probable, from the nature and difficulty of the thing, that there may be ſeveral miſtakes. It is well known, that in many counties there is no fixed ſtandard practiſed, particularly in corn-meaſures: no two firlots are exactly the ſame; yet every man will ſay that his meaſure is the right one, and that every other perſon's meaſure is too large or too little. In ſuch counties alſo the accounts given by farmers are different from the accounts given by perſons employed to buy corn upon commiſſion for exportation, a thing eaſily underſtood. In ſuch caſes the medium was the only thing that could be taken, though probably it will be cenſured by both theſe claſſes of people.

There is, beſides, a ſource of error which could not eaſily be avoided; and that is the diverſity of the pint-meaſure, as to which the reports were not always preciſe. Where no difference was expreſſed, it muſt be ſuppoſed that the ſtandard-pint was meant.

With regard to the tables, they are divided into two ſets. The firſt contains the ſtandards of England and Scotland, with their proportions to each other, and tables of converſion

converſion for applying theſe proportions, with ſome other general tables which may be of uſe.

The ſecond ſet contains the cuſtomary weights and meaſures of the ſeveral counties and boroughs in Scotland.

Conſiderable pains have been taken to make the calculations exact. This was the work of an able and ingenious accountant, who gave his aſſiſtance to that part.

To conclude: As the diſcovery of truth, and the promoting of public good, is the object of this inveſtigation, it is hoped that every perſon will be ready to ſecond that intention, by communicating to the printer what miſtakes or omiſſions he may obſerve, to the end they may be amended and ſupplied in an additional ſheet. But in ſetting about a work of this kind, particularly with reſpect to the corn-meaſures, it is recommended, not to truſt to common report, or even to ſtamped meaſures, but to try ſuch meaſures by the weight of water which they contain: a proceſs nowiſe difficult, and which will be more eaſily accompliſhed by looking into the Table annexed containing the weight of various meaſures of water.

By theſe means exact tables of the cuſtomary weights and meaſures may gradually be obtained; and ſhould the times prove unable to make the exertion requiſite for a general reformation, yet, in the mean time, information will be attended with both public and private advantage.

C

Eng
a

Inch
3
7·9
9
1
1
3
6
7
1
7
79
63

T
inch

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

English Meaſures of LENGTH, raiſed from the ſtandard yard.

Inch.												
3	Palm.											
7.92	2.64	Gunter Link.										
9	3	1.136	Span.									
12	4	1.515	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Foot.								
18	6	2.272	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Cubit.							
36	12	4.545	4	3	2	Yard.						
60	20	7.575	$6\frac{2}{3}$	5	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	Pace.					
72	24	9.091	8	6	4	2	$1\frac{1}{5}$	Faddom.				
198	66	25	22	$16\frac{1}{2}$	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{10}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Pole or Rod.			
792	264	100	88	66	44	22	$13\frac{1}{5}$	11	4	GunterChain		
7920	2640	1000	880	660	440	220	132	110	40	10	Furlong.	
63360	21120	8000	7040	5280	3520	1760	1056	880	320	80	8	Mile.

The Engliſh ell contains one yard and a quarter, or forty-five inches.

TABLE II.

Scotch Meaſures of LENGTH, raiſed from the ſtandard ell.

Engliſh Inch.									
8.928	Gunter Link.								
12	1.344	Engliſh Foot.							
37.2	4.166	3.1	Ell.						Engliſh Yards.
223.2	25	18.6	6	Fall or Rood.				=	6.2
892.8	100	74.4	24	4	Gunter Chain.			=	24.8
8928	1000	744	240	40	10	Furlong.			
71424	8000	5952	1920	320	80	8	Mile.	=	1984

In this table, Engliſh inches and feet are ſet down inſtead of Scotch; becauſe Scotch inches and feet are little uſed. The Scotch are as follows:

					Engliſh Inches.
Scotch Inch.				=	1.0054054
12	Scotch Foot.			=	12.064864
37	$3\frac{1}{12}$	Ell.			
		28	= a Bolt.		

The Glaſiers foot is commonly reckoned 8 inches; but the above is the ſtandard Scotch foot for Wrights, Glaſiers, &c. by act 18. in 1663.

The above is the computed Scotch mile, although by act 44. James VII. in 1685, the Scotch mile is ordained like the Engliſh, to contain 1760 yards of 36 inches each.

TABLE III.

A Table for converting SCOTCH ELLS into ENGLISH YARDS, and ENGLISH YARDS into SCOTCH ELLS.

Scotch Ells.	Engliſh Yards.		Engliſh Yards.	Scotch Ells.
⅛	.1291666		⅛	.1209677
¼	.2583333		¼	.2419354
½	.5166666		½	.4838709
1	1.0333333		1	.9677419
2	2.0666666		2	1.9354838
3	3.1		3	2.9032258
4	4.1333333		4	3.8709677
5	5.1666666		5	4.8387096
6	6.2		6	5.8064516
7	7.2333333		7	6.7741935
8	8.2666666		8	7.7419354
9	9.3		9	8.7096774
10	10.3333333		10	9.6774193

TABLE IV.

Engliſh SQUARE Meaſure.

Inch.								
62.726	Gunter Link.							
144	2.295	Foot.						
1296	20.661	9	Yard.					
3600	57.392	25	2 7/9	Pace.				
39204	625	272¼	30¼	10.89	Pole or Perch.			
627264	10000	4356	484	174.24	16	Gunter's Chain.		
1568160	25000	10890	1210	435.6	40	2.5	Rood.	
6272640	100000	43560	4840	1742.4	160	10	4	Acre.

TABLE V.

Scotch SQUARE Meaſure.

Engliſh Inch.							
79.709	Gunter Link.						
144	1.806	Engliſh Foot.					
1383.8	17.361	9.61	Ell.				
49818.2	625	345.96	36	Fall.			
797091.8	10000	5535.36	576	16	Gunter's Chain.		
1992729.6	25000	13838.4	1440	40	2.5	Rood.	
7970918.4	100000	55353.6	5760	160	10	4	Acre.

The rood of Maſon or Slater work is 36 Square ells.

TABLE

TABLE VI.

A Table for converting SCOTCH ACRES into ENGLISH, and ENGLISH ACRES into SCOTCH.

Scotch.		Engliſh Acres.
Fall	1	.0079421
Rood	1	.3176859
Acre	1	1.2707438
	2	2.5414876
	3	3.8122314
	4	5.0829752
	5	6.353719
	6	7.6244628
	7	8.8952066
	8	10.1659504
	9	11.4366942
	10	12.707438

Engliſh		Scotch Acres.
Pole	1	.0049184
Rood	1	.1967352
Acre	1	.7869407
	2	1.5738814
	3	2.3608221
	4	3.1477627
	5	3.9347034
	6	4.7216441
	7	5.5085848
	8	6.2955255
	9	7.0824662
	10	7.8694068

TABLE VII.

Engliſh Meaſures of CAPACITY for LIQUORS.

1. WINE MEASURE; for Wine, Spirits, Oil, Cyder, Perry, and Honey, raiſed from the ſtandard wine gallon.

Solid Inch.										
28.875	Pint.									
57.75	2	Quart.								
231	8	4	Gallon.							
4158	144	72	18	Rundlet.						
7276½	252	126	31½	1¾	Barrel.					
9702	336	168	42	2⅓	1⅓	Tierce.				
14553	504	252	63	3½	2	1½	Hogſhead.			
19404	672	336	84	4⅔	2⅔	2	1⅓	Puncheon.		
29106	1008	504	126	7	4	3	2	1½	Butt.	
58212	2016	1008	252	14	8	6	4	3	2	Tun.

2. ALE and BEER Meaſure, raiſed from the ſtandard ale gallon.

Solid Inch.					
35.25	Pint.				
70.5	2	Quart.			
282	8	4	Gallon.		
9588	272	136	34	Barrel.	
14382	408	204	51	1½	Hogſhead.

The Beer-meaſure for the city of London is 36 gallons to the barrel, and 54 gallons to the hogſhead.

The Ale-meaſure for London is 32 gallons to the barrel, and 48 gallons to the hogſhead.

TABLE

TABLE VIII.

Scotch Meaſures of CAPACITY for LIQUORS, raiſed from the pint, which weighs, of river water, 3 lb. 7 oz. Scotch Troye, or 3 lb. 11 oz. 13.16 dr. Avoird.

Solid Inch.							
6.46275	Gill.						
25.851	4	Mutchkin.					
51.702	8	2	Chopin.				
103.404	16	4	2	Pint.			
206.808	32	8	4	2	Quart.		
827.232	128	32	16	8	4	Gallon.	
6617.856	1024	256	128	64	32	8	Barrel.

In charging the duties on the ſpecies called *two-penny ale or beer*, 36 Engliſh gallons are, in practice, allowed for the barrel, and 12 Scotch gallons are held to be equal thereto, which makes the pint, or eighth part of that gallon, 105¾ cubic inches. — But the cuſtomary gallon uſed by the brewers, as alſo the pint, chopin, and other ale-meaſures, generally hold $\frac{1}{16}$ part above ſtandard, which brings the cuſtomary ale-pint to 109.866 cubic inches.

There is no Scotch hogſhead; but 17 ſtandard gallons were reckoned nearly equal to a Bourdeaux hogſhead of wine.

The above barrel of 8 gallons was the meaſure for apples, beef, and pork.

The herring-barrel contained 8½ gallons.

The ſalmon barrel contained 10 gallons.

200 lb. Scots Troye weight was reckoned for the barrel of bacon, beef, butter, honey, aſhes, or ſope aſhes.

12 barrels make a laſt.

TABLE IX.

A Table for converting ENGLISH WINE GALLONS into SCOTCH GALLONS, and SCOTCH GALLONS into ENGLISH WINE GALLONS.

Engliſh Gallons.	Scotch Gallons.		Scotch Gallons.	Engliſh Gallons.
1	.2792445		1	3.581091
2	.558489		2	7.162182
3	.8377335		3	10.743273
4	1.116978		4	14.324364
5	1.3962225		5	17.905454
6	1.6754671		6	21.486545
7	1.9547115		7	25.067636
8	2.2339561		8	28.648727
9	2.5132005		9	32.229818
10	2.7924451		10	35.810909

TABLE X.

A Table for converting ENGLISH GALLONS of ALE and BEER into SCOTCH GALLONS, and SCOTCH GALLONS into ENGLISH.

Engliſh Gallons.	Scotch Gallons.		Scotch Gallons.	Engliſh Gallons.
1	.340896		1	2.933447
2	.681792		2	5.866893
3	1.022688		3	8.80034
4	1.363584		4	11.733787
5	1.704479		5	14.667234
6	2.045375		6	17.600681
7	2.386271		7	20.534127
8	2.727167		8	23.467574
9	3.068063		9	26.401021
10	3.408959		10	29.334468

TABLE

TABLE XI.

Engliſh Meaſure of CAPACITY for things DRY.

The CORN and SALT MEASURE, is raiſed from the Wincheſter buſhel, as eſtabliſhed by 13th William III. cap. 5.

Solid Inch.						
33.6	Pint.					
67.2	2	Quart.				
268.8	8	4	Gallon, or 2 Quarterns.			
537.6	16	8	2	Peck.		
2150.42	64	32	8	4	Buſhel.	
17203.36	512	256	64	32	8	Quarter.

The corn-gallon, kept in Guildhall, contains 272¼ ſolid inches; but is no ſtandard. See Report Committee of the Houſe of Commons, 1758.

Dr Arbuthnot, however, has taken it for a ſtandard, and made his tables and calculations agreeable to it; and others have followed him; by which means his corn-buſhel is 28 ſolid inches larger than ſtandard.

The water-meaſure is, by 1ſt Ann, ſtat. 1. cap. 15. appointed to be of the ſame dimenſions with the Wincheſter corn-buſhel, 18½ inches wide, and 8 deep; and apples and pears are appointed to be ſold by this buſhel heaped.

The coal-meaſure is, by 12th Ann, ſtat. 2. cap. 17. appointed to be by a buſhel equal to a Wincheſter buſhel, and one quart of water; and 36 of theſe buſhels heaped makes the legal chaldron.

A ſack of coals contains 3 buſhels.

Coals are alſo ſold by the tun of 20 cwt.

The Newcaſtle chaldron of coals is 53 cwt.

TABLE XII.

Scotch Meaſures of CAPACITY for things DRY.

1. Wheat, Peaſe, Beans, Rye, and White Salt, raiſed from the ſtandard firlot, containing 21¼ pints.

Solid Inch.						
103.404	Pint.					
137.333	1.3281	Lippie or Forpet.				
549.333	5.3125	4	Peck.			
2197.335	21.25	16	4	Firlot.		
8789.34	85	64	16	4	Boll.	
140629.44	1360	1024	256	64	16	Chalder.

Rye was ſometimes reckoned by the laſt = 18½ bolls.

2. Oats, Barley, and Malt, raiſed from the ſtandard firlot, containing 31 pints.

Solid Inch.						
103.404	Pint.					
200.345	1.9375	Lippie or Forpet.				
801.381	7.75	4	Peck.			
3205.524	31	16	4	Firlot.		
12822.096	124	64	16	4	Boll.	
205153.53	1984	1024	256	64	16	Chalder.

3. COAL Meaſure.

By act 1663, Charles II. parl. 1. ſeſſ. 3. cap. 17. the duty on the chalder of coals is directed to be paid according to the Culroſs chalder, of which the ſtandard is now loſt.

The Scotch Book of Rates mentions the great chalder of Culroſs, and the ſmall chalder of Culroſs, which were in the proportion of five to two.

4. BARK Meaſure.

By act 1686, James VII. parl. 1. cap. 30. the meaſure of Bark is ſettled, viz.

Of UNBEATEN Bark,

22 gallons make a boll.

Small BEATEN Mallowie Bark,

The Linlithgow Barley meaſure.

TABLE XIII.

Table for converting SCOTCH STANDARD BOLLS of Wheat, Rye, Beans, Peaſe, and Salt, into WINCHESTER BUSHELS and QUARTERS; and WINCHESTER BUSHELS and QUARTERS into SCOTCH BOLLS.

Scotch into Engliſh.				Engliſh into Scotch.		
Scotch Standard.		Wincheſter		Wincheſter.		Scotch Standard Bolls.
		Buſhels.	Quarters.			
Lippie	1	.0638635	.0079829	Quartern	1	.0152914
Peck	1	.2554542	.0319318	Peck	1	.0611656
Firlot	1	1.0218167	.1277271	Buſhel	1	.2446623
Boll	1	4.0872667	.5109083	Quarter	1	1.9572983
	2	8.1745333	1.0218167		2	3.9145965
	3	12.2618	1.532725		3	5.8718948
	4	16.3490667	2.0436333		4	7.8291931
	5	20.4363334	2.5545417		5	9.7864914
	6	24.5236	3.06545		6	11.7437896
	7	28.6108667	3.5763583		7	13.7010879
	8	32.6981334	4.0872667		8	15.6583862
	9	36.7854001	4.598175		9	17.6156844
	10	40.8726667	5.1090833		10	19.5729827

TABLE XIV.

Table for converting SCOTCH STANDARD BOLLS of Barley and Oats, into WINCHESTER BUSHELS and QUARTERS; and WINCHESTER BUSHELS and QUARTERS into SCOTCH BOLLS.

Scotch into Engliſh.			Engliſh into Scotch.	
Scotch Standard.	Wincheſter		Wincheſter.	Scotch Standard Bolls.
	Buſhels.	Quarters.		
Lippie 1	.0931656	.0116457	Quartern 1	.010482
Peck 1	.3726625	.0465828	Peck 1	.041928
Firlot 1	1.4906502	.1863313	Buſhel 1	.167712
Boll 1	5.9626008	.7453251	Quarter 1	1.3416964
2	11.9252016	1.4906502	2	2 6833928
3	17.8878024	2.2359753	3	4.0250892
4	23.8504032	2.9813004	4	5.3667856
5	29.813004	3.7266255	5	6.708482
6	35.7756048	4.4719506	6	8.0501784
7	41.7382056	5.2172757	7	9.3918748
8	47.7008064	5.9626008	8	10.7335712
9	53.6634071	6.7079259	9	12.0752676
10	59.6260079	7.453251	10	13.416964

TABLE XV.

The CUBICAL FEET in various LIQUID and DRY Meaſures.

	Cubical Feet.
Engliſh Wine-Hogſhead,	8.4219
Engliſh Ale-Hogſhead,	8.3229
Wincheſter Buſhel,	1.2444
Quarter,	9.9556
Wheat Firlot,	1.2716
Wheat Boll,	5.0864
Oat Firlot,	1.8550
Oat Boll,	7.4202

WEIGHTS.

TABLE XVI.

ENGLISH Weight.

1. TROY. For Gold, Silver, Jewels, and Liquors.

Grains. gr.			
24	Penny weight. p. wt.		
480	20	Ounce. oz.	
5760	240	12	Pound. lb.

Nota. In Scotland, Gold and Silver are weighed by the above ounce and pound; but the ounce is divided into 16 drops, and the drop into 30 grains.

2. APOTHECARIES. For Medicines.

Grains. gr.				
20	Scruple. ℈			
60	3	Dram. ʒ		
480	24	8	Ounce ℥	
5760	288	96	12	Pound. ℔

This weight is the ſame as Troy; though differently divided.

3. AVOIRDUPOIS. In England; for every ſort of Merchandiſe excepting thoſe above mentioned.

Troy Grains.						
27.3515625	Dram. dr.					
437.625	16	Ounce. oz.				
7002	256	16	Pound. lb.			
98028	3584	224	14	Stone. ſt.		
784224	28672	1792	112	8	Hund. wt. cwt.	
15684480	573440	35840	2240	160	20	Ton. T.

20 ſtones = Sack of Flour.

Nota. The pound Avoirdupois is commonly reckoned to contain only 7000 Troy grains; but by the Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, in 1759, that pound, according to the medium of the ſeveral weights accounted ſtandards was found to contain 7002 Troy grains.

At London,

Hay is ſold by the load of 18 cwt. nearly = 93 Scotch ſtones Trone weight.

Straw, by the load of 36 truſſes, each truſs weighing 36 lb. Avoirdupois, nearly = $59\frac{1}{2}$ Scotch ſtones Trone weight.

TABLE XVII.
SCOTCH Weight.

1. TROYE. For Meal, Butcher-meat, Hemp, Iron.

Eng. Troy Grains.				
29.75	Drop. dr.			
476	16	Ounce. oz.		
7616	256	16	Pound. lb.	
121856	4096	256	16	Stone. ſt.

200 lb. = Barrel of Beef. Aſhes. Bacon. Butter.
12 Barrels = Laſt.
2000 lb. = Fodder of Lead.

Nota. The Act 1617 makes the French Troye weight the ſtandard for Scotland; and declares, That the ſtandard Stirling pint-jug contains 55 French Troye ounces of river water. This pint is found to contain 103.404 cubic inches, and the cubic inch of ſuch water to weigh 253.18 Engliſh Troy grains; by conſequence the Scotch Troye pound weighs, as above, 7616 Engliſh Troy grains. Engliſh grains are brought into the above table, becauſe Scotch are out of uſe. 36 Scotch grains were reckoned to make a drop weight, conſequently 576 to make an ounce. See Table of French weight.

2. TRONE. For home-productions, according to the cuſtom of Edinburgh. See Table for Edinburgh.

Eng. Troy Grains.				
29.75	Drop. dr.			
476	16	Ounce. oz.		
9520	320	20	Pound. lb.	
152320	5120	320	16	Stone. ſt.

Nota. This weight, though aboliſhed by act in 1617, is ſtill in conſtant uſe, and is different almoſt in every county. According

cording to the cuſtom of Edinburgh, the preſent Trone pound contains 20 Scots Troye ounces as above. But it appears by Sir George Mackenzie's obſervations on the 96th act of the 6th parliament of James IV. that at the time this weight was aboliſhed, the Trone pound contained only 19 oz. 8 drop, Paris weight.

TABLE XVIII.

AMSTERDAM Weight.

Amſterdam weight is commonly reckoned the ſame with Scotch Troye, and is divided in the ſame manner; but it ſeems to be a little heavier: for

A Dutch pound belonging to the city of Glaſgow, compared with the Engliſh weights ſent to Glaſgow at the Union is - -	7628	Engliſh Troy grains.
One ſixteenth part of a ſtandard Dutch ſtone from Campvere, in the poſſeſſion of a gentleman in Edinburgh, compared with the Engliſh weights ſent to Edinburgh, at the time of the Union, weighs	7633½	
Whereas the Scotch Troye weighs only -	7616	

In a round way of reckoning, without fractions,

100 lb.	Avoirdupois	are held	equal to	92	lb. Amſterdam.
112	—	—	= to	103	
109	—	—	= to	100	

Therefore, to convert Avoirdupois pounds to Amſterdam, multiply by .92.

Amſterdam pounds to Avoirdupois, multiply by 1.09.

And in common dealings this rule will anſwer for Scotch Troye.

N. B. Beſides the Amſterdam pound, deſcribed to be nearly the ſame as the Scotch, there is another pound uſed by the Dutch, in retailing, called the *Houſe pound*, which, as near as can be calculated, is five per cent. leſs than the other, and weighs about 16 oz. 9 drams Avoirdupois.

TABLE XIX.

PARIS Weight.

							Eng. Troy Gr.
Grain.	-	-				nearly =	$\frac{5}{6}$
24	Denier or Scruple.						
72	3	Groſſe or Dragme.					
576	24	8	Once.	-		=	472.5
4608	192	64	8	Marc.			
9216	384	128	16	2	Livre or pound.	=	7560

According to Dr Arbuthnot, and to the tranſactions of the Royal Society in 1742 and 1743, (p. 541.), the Paris pound is exactly 7560 Engliſh Troy grains. They reckoned the Avoirdupois pound 7000 Troy grains; and upon that ſuppoſition the 100 lib. Paris is exactly equal to 108 lib. Avoirdupois. On the other hand, 100 lib. Avoirdupois is equal to 92.5925 lib. Paris weight.

Therefore to convert
Avoirdupois lib. to Paris, multiply by .925925
Paris lib. to Avoirdupois, multiply by 1.08

N. B. It appears by the Scotch act in 1617, That the Scotch Troye weight was intended to be the ſame as the French Troy: probably ſo was the Dutch weight, though both do now appear to be heavier than the Paris weight. If the French Troy weight was different from the Paris weight, that circumſtance might account for the difficulty: But there is reaſon to think that the Paris weight and the French Troy are, and always were, the ſame, and that the Scotch ſtandard was intended to be agreeable to that weight; for in a Treatiſe on the Weights and meaſures of Scotland, by Alexander Huntar burgeſs of Edinburgh, printed in 1624, the Scotch ounce is divided (as the Paris ounce) into 576 grains, and ſtated as equal to 471.206 Engliſh Troy grains, which to a trifle correſponds with the proportion in the preceding table. Sir George Mackenzie, in his obſervations upon the 96th act of the 6th parliament of James IV. gives an account of the Scotch weights and meaſures, which

which is a verbatim copy of Mr Huntar's Treatiſe. Both of them uſe the words *Paris weight* in place of *French Troy*, which ſhows their underſtanding that theſe weights were the ſame. This goes far to prove, that the Scotch ſtandards in 1617 have been inaccurately made, in ſo far as they exceed the Paris weight; and, by conſequence, that the ſtandard pint of Stirling is proportionably larger than it was intended to be.

TABLE XX.

Comparative Table of WEIGHTS.

Engliſh Troy.	Avoirdupois. Oz.	Avoirdupois. Drams.	Scotch Troye. Oz.	Scotch Troye. Drops.	Trone Pounds.
1 Grain,	—	.036	—	.034	.000105
1 Scruple,	—	.731	—	.672	.002101
1 Penny weight,	—	.877	—	.807	.002521
1 Dram,	—	2.194	—	2.017	.006302
1 Ounce,	1	1.549	1	0.134	.05042
1 Pound,	13	2.591	12	1.613	.605042

To convert Engliſh Troy Pounds

into Pounds { Avoirdupois, multiply by .822622
Scotch Troye, by .756302
Trone, - by .605042

Comparative Table of Weights, Continued.

Avoirdupois.	Engliſh Troy				Scotch Troye.				Trone.	
	lb.	oz.	pwt.	gr.	ſt.	lb.	oz.	dr.	ſt.	lb.
1 Dram,	—	—	1	3.35	—	—	—	.919	—	.002873
1 Ounce,	—	—	18	5.62	—	—	—	14.71	—	.045969
1 Pound,	1	2	11	18	—	—	14	11.361	—	.735504
1 Stone,	17	—	4	12	—	12	13	15.058	—	10.297058
1 Hund. Wt.	136	1	16	—	6	6	15	8.47	5	2.37647

To convert Avoirdupois Pounds

into Pounds { Engliſh Troy, multiply by 1.215625
Scotch Troye, by .91938
Trone, by .735504

Scotch Troye.	Engliſh Troy.				Avoirdupois.				Trone Pounds.
	lb.	oz.	pwt	gr.	ſt.	lb.	oz.	dr.	
1 Drop,	—	—	1	5.75	—	—	—	1.088	.003125
1 Ounce,	—	—	19	20	—	—	1	1.403	.05
1 Pound,	1	3	17	8	—	1	1	6.448	.8
1 Stone,	21	1	17	8	1	3	6	7.175	12.8

To convert Scotch Troye Pounds

into Pounds { Engliſh Troy, multiply by 1.322222
Avoirdupois, by 1.087689
Trone, by .8

Trone.	Engliſh Troy.				Avoirdupois.				Scotch Troye.		
	lb.	oz.	pwt.	gr.	ſt.	lb.	oz.	dr.	ſt.	lb.	oz
1 Ounce,	—	—	19	20	—	—	1	1.403	—	—	1
1 Pound,	1	7	16	16	—	1	5	12.061	—	1	4
1 Stone,	26	5	6	16	1	7	12	0.968	1	4	—

To convert Trone Pounds

into Pounds { Engliſh Troy, multiply by 1.652777
Avoirdupois, by 1.359611
Scotch Troye, by 1.25

TABLE XXI.

Table for converting AVOIRDUPOIS Pounds into ENGLISH TROY Pounds, and ENGLISH TROY Pounds into AVOIRDUPOIS Pounds.

Avoirdupois.	Engliſh Troy.	Engliſh Troy.	Avoirdupois Pounds.
Ounce 1	.075976	Ounce 1	.068552
2	.151953	2	.137104
3	.227929	3	.205655
4	.303906	4	.274207
5	.379882	5	.342759
6	.455859	6	.411311
7	.531835	7	.479863
8	.607812	8	.548415
Pound 1	1.215625	Pound 1	.822622
2	2.43125	2	1.645244
3	3.646875	3	2.467866
4	4.8625	4	3.290488
5	6.078125	5	4.11311
6	7.29375	6	4.935733
7	8.509375	7	5.758355
8	9.725	8	6.580977
9	10.940625	9	7.403599

TABLE XXII.

Table for converting SCOTCH TROYE Pounds into ENGLISH TROY Pounds, and ENGLISH TROY into SCOTCH TROYE Pounds.

Scotch Troye.	Engliſh Troy Pounds.	Engliſh Troy.	Scotch Troye Pounds.
Ounce 1	.082638	Ounce 1	.063025
2	.165277	2	.12605
3	.247916	3	.189075
4	.330555	4	.252101
5	.413194	5	.315126
6	.495833	6	.378151
7	.578472	7	.441176
8	.661111	8	.504202
Pound 1	1.322222	Pound 1	.756302
2	2.644444	2	1.512605
3	3.966666	3	2.268907
4	5.288888	4	3.02521
5	6.611111	5	3.781512
6	7.933333	6	4.537815
7	9.255555	7	5.294117
8	10.577777	8	6.05042
9	11.9	9	6.806722

TABLE XXIII.

A Table for converting STANDARD SCOTCH TROYE Pounds into AVOIRDUPOIS Pounds, and AVOIRDUPOIS Pounds into SCOTCH Pounds.

Standard Scotch	Avoirdupois Pounds.	Avoirdupois.	Standard Scotch Pounds.
Ounce 1	.06798	Ounce 1	.057461
2	.135961	2	.114922
3	.203941	3	.172383
4	.271922	4	.229845
5	.339902	5	.287306
6	.407883	6	.344767
7	.475863	7	.402228
8	.543844	8	.459689
Pound 1	1.087689	Pound 1	.91938
2	2.175378	2	1.83876
3	3.263067	3	2.75814
4	4.350756	4	3.677521
5	5.438446	5	4.596901
6	6.526135	6	5.516281
7	7.613824	7	6.435661
8	8.701513	8	7.355042
9	9.789202	9	8.274422
10	10.876892	10	9.193802

TABLE XXIV.

A Table for converting OLD SCOTCH TRONE Pounds into AVOIRDUPOIS Pounds, and AVOIRDUPOIS into TRONE Pounds.

Trone.	Avoirdupois Pounds.	Avoirdupois.	Trone Pounds.
Ounce 1	.084975	Ounce 1	.045969
2	.169951	2	.091938
3	.254927	3	·137907
4	·339903	4	.183876
5	.424878	5	.229845
6	·509854	6	.275814
7	·59483	7	·321783
8	.679806	8	·367752
Pound 1	1·359611	Pound 1	·735504
2	2.719223	2	1.471008
3	4.078834	3	2.206513
4	5·438446	4	2.942017
5	6·798057	5	3·677521
6	8.157669	6	4·413025
7	9·517281	7	5·148529
8	10.876892	8	5·884034
9	12·236503	9	6.619538
10	13·596115	10	7·355042

TABLE XXV.

A Table for converting OLD SCOTCH TRONE Pounds into STANDARD SCOTCH TROYE Pounds, and STANDARD SCOTCH Pounds into TRONE Pounds.

Trone Pounds.	Standard Scotch	Standard Scotch	Trone Pounds.
1	1.25	1	.8
2	2.5	2	1.6
3	3.75	3	2.4
4	5	4	3.2
5	6.25	5	4
6	7.5	6	4.8
7	8.75	7	5.6
8	10	8	6.4
9	11.25	9	7.2
10	12.5	10	8

TABLE XXVI.

WEIGHT of various meaſures of CLEAR RIVER-WATER, in a temperate ſtate.

	Avoirdupois Weight.						
Cubic Inches.	Ounces.	C.	ſt.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Tr. gr.
.003949 -	— —	—	—	—	—	—	1
.108032 -	— —	—	—	—	—	1	—
1.728513 -	— —	—	—	—	1	—	—
27.656213 -	— —	—	—	1	—	—	—
387.186981 -	— —	—	1	—	—	—	—
3097.495852 -	— —	1	—	—	—	—	—
1 Cubic Inch, -	.578532	—	—	—	—	9	7.01
1 Cubic Foot, -	999.703033	—	4	6	7	11	6.78
1 Cubic Yard, -	26991.981902	15	—	6	15	15	19.43
1 Scotch Pint, -	59.822507	—	—	3	11	13	4.38
1 Wheat Firlot, -	1271.228278	—	5	9	7	3	17.84
1 Barley Firlot, -	1854.497723	1	—	3	14	7	26.35
1 Engliſh Wine Gallon,	133.640857	—	—	8	5	10	6.94
1 Engliſh Beer Gallon,	163.145981	—	—	10	3	2	9.18
1 Corn Gallon,	155.510807	—	—	9	11	8	4.73
1 Wincheſter Buſhel,	1244.086456	—	5	7	12	1	10.48

Nota. The preceding compariſon of meaſures, and weight of water, is founded upon an experiment, by which one cubic inch of river-water, in a temperate ſtate, was found to weigh 253.18 Troy grains, and ſuppoſes the Avoirdupois ounce to contain 437.625 Troy grains

Though Engliſh Troy is generally uſed to weigh liquors, it was thought proper rather to ſtate the above compariſon in Avoirdupois, the weight in uſe for merchandiſes in general: And as by the above table, the capacity of any meaſure may be aſcertained; ſo, for the more ready application thereof, the weight of water is ſtated in two columns: in one, in ounces and decimals of an ounce; in the other, in the uſual denominations of Avoirdupois weight.

Nota. As the capacity of the Scotch ſtandard pint is aſcertained by its containing 55 Scotch Troye ounces of water, and has been found, by experiment, to contain 103.404 cubical inches,

It follows, that a Scotch Troye ounce is 1.88 Cub. In. of water.
And the Scotch Troye pound, 30.08

TABLE XXVII.

Table of the WEIGHT of WHEAT.

	Avoirdupois Pound.		Scotch Troye. ſt.	lb.	oz.
A Buſhel weighing	63	Correſponds to a ſtandard boll weighing	14	12	11¾
	62		14	8	15½
	61		14	5	3½
	60		14	1	7½
	59		13	13	11¼
	58		13	9	15¼
	57		13	6	3
	56		13	2	7
	55		12	14	11
	54		12	10	14½
	53		12	7	2½
	52		12	3	6½
	51		11	15	10¼

TABLE XXVIII.

Table of the FLOUR (being all of one ſort) produced from Wheat, of the medium weight of 57 lb. Avoirdupois per buſhel; and alſo of the BREAD (of one ſort) produced from ſuch FLOUR.

	Wheat.		Flour.		Bran.		Duſt loſt.		Bread.		Quartern loaves, 4 lb. 5½ oz. each.	Allowance to the Bakers.	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.		s.	d.
Engliſh Quarter of Wheat, -	456	—	336	—	108	—	12	—	417	—	96	12	—
Wincheſter Buſhel of Wheat, -	57	—	42	—	13	8	1	8	52	2	12	1	6
Standard Boll of Wheat, -	232	15	171	10	55	2	6	3	213	—	49	6	1½
Standard Firlot of Wheat, -	58	3¾	42	14½	13	12½	1	8¾	53	4	12¼	1	6¼
Berwickſhire Boll of Wheat, -	356	5	262	8¾	84	6¼	9	6	325	13	75	9	4½
Engliſh Stone or Peck of Flour, -	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	17	6	4	—	6
Scotch Troye Stone of Flour, -	23	9¾	17	6½	—	—	—	—	21	9½	5	—	7½
Stone of 16 lb. Avoirdupois of Flour,	21	11½	16	—	—	—	—	—	19	13¾	4½	—	6¾

Nota. The preceding proportion of Flour produced, is according to the common computation, upon which the ſtatutory aſſize of Bread is founded; but in a noted publication, (the letter in 1773, on occaſion of the public enquiry concerning the moſt fit and proper bread), it is ſet forth, as admitted by millers and mealmen, that a buſhel of wheat, of medium weight, generally produces ¾ of its weight in Flour, that is 42 lb. 12 oz. reckoning the 12 ounces only a kind of fine pollard, which the author in his computations conſiders as Flour. He alſo ſays, that he has ſeen Wheat of 59 lb. to the buſhel, (which he ſuppoſes 2 lb. better than the medium weight), produce 44¾ lb. of Flour, and that the duſt and breakage thereof was, not above ½ lb. in the buſhel of Wheat.

TABLE XXIX.

Table of the WEIGHT of BARLEY.

	Avoirdupois Pound.		Scotch Troye. ſt.	lb.	oz.
A Buſhel weighing	58	Correſponds to a ſtandard boll weighing	19	13	15
	57		19	8	7½
	56		19	2	15¾
	55		18	13	8
	54		18	8	—¼
	53		18	2	8½
	52		17	13	1
	51		17	7	9¼
	50		17	2	1½
	49		16	12	9¾
	48		16	7	2
	47		16	1	10¼
	46		15	12	2½
	45		15	6	11
	44		15	1	3¼
	43		14	11	11½
	42		14	6	3¾

TABLE XXX.

Table of the WEIGHT of OATS, and alſo of the WEIGHT of MEAL produced from OATS of different qualities.

Wincheſter buſhel of Oats, weighing, Avoirdupois	Weight of Meal produced. Avoirdupois		Standard boll of Oats, weighing, Scotch Troye.			Weight of Meal produced. Scotch Troye.		
lb.	lb.	oz.	ſt.	lb.	oz.	ſt.	lb.	oz.
42	25	2	14	6	4	8	10	14
41	24	4	14	—	12	8	5	14
40	23	6	13	11	4	8	—	14
39	22	9	13	5	12	7	12	5
38	21	12	13	—	5	7	7	12
37	20	15	12	10	13	7	3	3
36	20	3	12	5	5	6	15	—
35	19	7	11	15	14	6	10	13
34	18	11	11	10	6	6	6	10
33	18	—	11	4	14	6	2	12
32	17	5	10	15	6	5	14	14
31	16	11	10	9	15	5	11	6
30	16	1	10	4	7	5	7	14

Nota. The above table is founded upon twenty years experience of a gentleman in Aberdeenſhire.—His account goes down to a Wincheſter buſhel of 16 lb. Avoirdupois, producing 6 lb. 15 oz. Avoirdupois of meal; but is brought no lower here than the buſhel of 30 lb. weight, as it is ſuppoſed oats of a worſe quality are ſeldom brought to market.

The oats are ſuppoſed to be weighed in the month of March, when perfectly dry; if they are weighed before Candlemas, $\frac{1}{16}$, if after Candlemas, and before the middle of March, $\frac{1}{32}$ may be deducted from their weight, and the quantity of meal correſponding to the remainder, ſhould be the produce.

COUNTY-TABLES.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure.

The Engliſh Yard and Scotch Ell as in the General Tables.

The Plaiding Yard, of $38\frac{5}{12}$ inches; for Plaiding and other coarſe home ſtuffs.

LIQUID Meaſure.

The ſtandard Stirling-jug, and other meaſures, as in the General Tables.

A tin Pint-ſtoup is likewiſe uſed, by the town of Aberdeen, for liquors. It contains 3 lb. 15 oz. Avoirdupois of water, or about 108.89 cubic inches.

DRY Meaſure:

For Wheat, Rye, Peaſe, Beans, Meal, Seeds; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2688.504 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$1\frac{5}{8}$ = Lippie.
$6\frac{1}{2}$ = 4 = Peck.
26 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
104 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 4 pints 3 mutchkins, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 5 buſhels 1.916 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 22.353 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.22353
English quarters, multiply by .62511

DRY Meaſure:

For Oats, Bear, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3515.736 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$2\frac{1}{8}$ = Lippie.
$8\frac{1}{2}$ = 4 = Peck.
34 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
136 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 pints, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 2 pecks 1 quart $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 1.2 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 9.767 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.09677
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .81745

WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois. { For Engliſh Goods and Groceries, and Salt-Butter in the Shops.
Likewiſe for Fleſh, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, Hog's Lard, and Wool, in wholeſale, reckoning 28 lb. to a ſtone.

Nota. In ſome parts of the county, 26 lb. in others, 22 lb. go for a ſtone of Cheeſe and Butter.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. { For Fleſh, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, Hog's Lard, and Wool, in retail.
For Meal, reckoning 8 ſtone to the Boll.
For Coals, reckoning 36 ſtone to the Boll.

A pound of 28 oz. Avoirdupois, for Butter and Cheeſe in the market.

Trone. { Reckoning 21 lb. Scotch Troye to the ſtone and 21 Scotch Troye ounces to the pound, for feathers and hay.

ARGYLESHIRE.

LINEAL and LIQUID Meaſures:

As in the General Tables.

DRY Meaſure:

For Beans, Peaſe, &c. at Inverary; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2554.402 cubic inches.

Ale Pint. - = $1\frac{1}{16}$ ſtandard pints.
$1\frac{29}{64}$ = Lippie.
$5\frac{13}{16}$ = 4 = Peck.
$23\frac{1}{4}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
93 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 pints 1 mutchkin 3 gills 1.6 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 3 pecks 3.1 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 16.25 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.1625
To convert it to { Engliſh quarters, multiply by .59393

DRY Meaſure:

For Beans, Peaſe, &c. at Campbelltown.

DRY Meaſure:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt, at Inverary; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3438.183 cubic inches.

Standard Pints.
$2\frac{5}{64}$ = Lippie.
$8\frac{5}{16}$ = 4 = Peck.
$33\frac{1}{4}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
133 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 2 pints 1 mutchkin, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 1 peck 9 pints 10.2 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 7.258 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to	Standard bolls, multiply by	1.07258
	Engliſh quarters, multiply by	.79942

For Potatoes at Inverary.

A Peck, containing 14 pints and 1 mutchkin Ale meaſure.

DRY Meaſure:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt, at Campbelltown; raiſed from the firlot, containing 4297.728 cubic inches.

Standard Pints.
2.59 = Lippie.
10.39 = 4 = Peck.
41.56 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
166.25 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 peck 2 pints 3 mutchkins 1 gill, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

Nota. The Campbelltown oat-firlot is to that at Inverary as 5 to 4.

The above boll is = 7 buſhels 3 pecks 15 pints 21 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 34.072 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to	Standard bolls, multiply by	1.34072
	Engliſh quarters, multiply by	.99927

DRY Meaſure:

For Potatoes, at Campbelltown.

A Peck heaped, which holds, of liquid meaſure, about nine Engliſh wine gallons.

WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois. For Salt, Iron, Flour, and Groceries.

Trone { For Fiſh, Fleſh, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, Hay, and Wool, reckoning 24 lb. Avoirdupois to the ſtone.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. For Meal.

Nota. At Inverary the boll of Meal is 8 ſtone Scotch Troye, $17\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the ſtone.

At Campbelltown the boll of Meal is 10 ſtone, and the peck 10 lb. Scotch Troye.

AYRSHIRE.

This ſhire conſiſts of three diſtricts,

1. KYLE, containing the town of Ayr, which is the head burgh, and Old Cumnock.
2. CARRICK, containing Girvan and Maybole.
3. CUNNINGHAM, containing Irvine, a royal borough, and Kilmarnock.

LINEAL Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

LIQUID Meaſure.

The ſtandards kept in the town of Ayr do not exactly tally with each other as to their contents in cubic inches, as thus.

Cub. Inches. Gills.
27.36 = 4 = Mutchkin.
54.721 = 8 = 2 = Chopin.
110.624 = 16 = 4 = 2 = Pint.

The above pint is = 1 pint 7.22 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

DRY Meaſure.

In **KYLE** and **CARRICK**, the ancient Corn meaſures are reckoned to have been, at a medium, as follows.

For Wheat, Rye, Peaſe, and Beans, ſtriked meaſure; raiſed from the peck, whereof $3\frac{1}{2}$ are equal to a Wincheſter buſhel; the firlot containing 2457.6 cubic inches.

Stumpards or Forpets.
4 = Peck.
8 = 2 = Half Firlot.
16 = 4 = 2 = Firlot.
64 = 16 = 8 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 2 pints 1 chopin 1.7 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 2 pecks 4 pints 19.1 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 11.844 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.11844
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .57142

For Barley, Malt, and Oats, heaped meaſure; raiſed from the half firlot, whereof $9\frac{1}{2}$ are equal to 8 Wincheſter buſhels; the firlot containing 3021.76 cubic inches.

Stumpards or Forpets.
4 = Peck.
8 = 2 = Half Firlot.
16 = 4 = 2 = Firlot.
64 = 16 = 8 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 4 pints 2.6 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 2 pecks 15 pints 5.3 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 12.985 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.12985
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .842105

DRY Meaſure, continued.

In paying teinds and miniſters ſtipends, the old meaſure for Barley, Malt, and Oats, the firlot containing 4032.036 cubic inches, is thus :

Forpet.
4 = Peck.
8 = 2 = Half Firlot.
16 = 4 = 2 = Firlot.
64 = 16 = 8 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 8 pints, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 7½ Wincheſter buſhels.

The above boll is 25.784 per cent better than Scotch ſtandard

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.25784
English quarters, multiply by .9375

In the Diſtrict of CUNNINGHAM the old Corn meaſures are as follow :

For Wheat, Rye, Peaſe, and Beans, raiſed from the Cunningham Fow, ſtriked meaſure.

Cubic Inches.
2035.756 = Fow.
10178.781 = 5 = Boll.

The above boll is = 1 boll 2 pecks 2 pints 3 mutchkins 1 gill, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 2 pecks 14 pints 31.5 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 15.808 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.15808
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .59167

DRY Meaſure, continued.

In the Diſtrict of CUNNINGHAM, the meaſure for Wheat, &c. is likewiſe raiſed from the Cunningham peck, ſtriked meaſure, containing 628.256 cubic inches, thus:

Forpets.
4 = Peck.
16 = 4 = Firlot.
64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above boll is = 1 firlot 3 pints 5.5 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 2 pecks 11 pints 5.6 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 14.367 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.14367
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .58431

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the Cunningham Fow, ſtriked meaſure, containing 2035.756 cubic inches.

Fow.
8 = Boll.

The above boll is = 1 boll 1 firlot 2 pints 1 chopin, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 7 buſhels 2 pecks 4 pints 23.5 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 27.015 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To reduce it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.27015
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .94668

DRY Meaſure, continued.

But theſe Diſtrict-meaſures are, in common dealing, entirely laid aſide in Kyle and Carrick, and alſo very much in Cunningham; and, in their place, the Wincheſter buſhel is uſed, containing 2150.42 cubic inches, as thus:

For Wheat, Peaſe, and Beans.

Forpets.
4 = Peck.
16 = 4 = Buſhel.
64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above buſhel is = 3 pecks 4 pints 3 mutchkins 1 gill 5.8 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = ½ quarter, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 2.135 per cent. leſs than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by .97865
English quarters, multiply by .5

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed alſo from the Wincheſter buſhel, containing 2150.42 cubic inches.

Forpets.
4 = Peck.
16 = 4 = Buſhel.
128 = 32 = 8 = Boll.

The above boll is = 1 boll 1 firlot 1 peck 3 pints 1 chopin 1 gill 6 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 34.169 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to ſtandard bolls, multiply by 1.34169
It is equal to an Engliſh quarter.

Potatoes meaſure: the peck containing 1459 cubic inches.

Peck.
16 = Boll.

Lime

Lime Meaſure:

A Boll; containing 4 Wincheſter buſhels.

Coals at Ayr.

A Box; containing nearly 5 Wincheſter buſhels, and *reputed* the eighth part of a ton weight. *But ſee General Tables*, N° XI.

WEIGHTS.

Trone	The pound, containing 24 oz. Avoirdupois, the ſtone 24 lb. Avoirdupois; for Butter, Cheeſe, Butcher-meat, Hay, and Wool, of which laſt 13 ſtones make a pack.
Scotch Troye.	For Meal, reckoning 8 ſtone to the boll.
Avoirdupois.	For Iron, Flour, Fine Barley, Salmon, and all ſort of Groceries.

BANFFSHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure:

As in the General Tables.

LIQUID Meaſure; raiſed from the pint, containing 105.284 cubic inches.

Gill.
4 = Mutchkin.
8 = 2 = Chopin.
16 = 4 = 2 = Pint.
32 = 8 = 4 = 2 = Quart.
128 = 32 = 16 = 8 = 4 = Gallon.

Nota. The Banffshire pint is to the Stirling jug as 56 to 55.

DRY Meaſure:

For Wheat, Beans, Peaſe, Rye, and White Salt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2316.248 cubic inches.

Banff Pints.
$1\frac{3}{8}$ = Lippie.
$5\frac{1}{2}$ = 4 = Peck.
22 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
88 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 2 gills 2.58 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 1 peck 3 pints 25 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 5.411 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.05411
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .53855

Nota. At Banff, White Salt is often ſold at 2 cwt. Avoirdupois, for the boll.

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3369.088 cubic inches.

Banff Pints.
2 = Lippie.
8 = 4 = Peck.
32 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
128 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 1 chopin 1 gill 2 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 1 peck 1 pint 2.6 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 5.103 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.05103
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .78335

For Engliſh Coal.

A Barrel, containing 72 Banff pints.

WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois. For Engliſh Goods and Groceries.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch.	For Meal, reckoning 8 ſtone to the boll. For Scotch Coal, reckoning 20 ſtone to the weigh. For Green Hides and Butcher-meat.

Trone. For Hay, Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, and Tallow.

Nota. The Trone ſtone for Butter, Cheeſe, and Tallow, varies as under.

In Banff and Portſoy markets, each Trone ſtone contains 24 lb. Scotch Troye.

In the fairs of Keith, Cornhill, Ruthven, and Fordyce, the Trone ſtone contains 22 lb. Scotch Troye.

BERWICKSHIRE.

LINEAL and LIQUID Meaſures.

As in the General Tables.

DRY Meaſure:

For all ſorts of Corn.

At BERWICK the boll is exactly equal to 6 Wincheſter buſhels. Through the county of Berwick it is much larger.

DRY Meaſure, continued:

For all ſorts of Corn.

At **DUNSE**, and in the neighbourhood thereof, the boll is about 8 per cent. better than the ſtandard oat-boll.

At **LAUDER**, the only royal borough in the county, the ſtandards are the rule in dealing with Lothian; but being there in the neighbourhood of Roxburghſhire, they uſe much the five-firlot boll of that county.

The medium of the BERWICKSHIRE meaſure is held to ſtand thus; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3360.63 cubic inches.

Pint.
$2\frac{1}{32}$ = Cap.
$8\frac{1}{8}$ = 4 = Peck.
$32\frac{1}{2}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
130 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 2 mutchkins, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 1 peck 2.4 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 4.838 per cent. better than the ſtandard oat-boll; and 52.941 per cent. better than the ſtandard wheat-boll: beſides, in the ſales of oats and barley, a boll is given to the ſcore, which is 5.241 per cent. more.

To convert it to	Engliſh quarters, multiply by	.78139
	Standard oat-bolls, multiply by	1.04838
	Standard wheat-bolls, multiply by	1.52941

WEIGHTS.

At BERWICK and EYMOUTH.

The Northumberland ſtone, of 24 lb. Engliſh. For Wool.

A pound, of 18 oz. Avoirdupois. For Sweet Butter, and Fiſh.

Avoirdupois weight. For all other goods.

At DUNSE.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch weight. For Fleſh, Meal, and Flour.

Trone ſtone, of 23 lb. Avoirdupois. For Butter, Cheeſe, Raw Hides, and Tallow.

Avoirdupois weight. For Groceries and Shop goods.

At COLDSTREAM.

The Northumberland ſtone, of 24 lb. Engliſh. For Wool.

Trone ſtone,
- of 23 lb. 8 oz. Avoirdupois. For Tallow, and Raw Hides.
- of 21 lb. 14 oz. Avoirdupois. For Hay.

Avoirdupois weight. For Butcher-meat, and Engliſh Goods and Groceries.

At LAUDER.

The Trone ſtone, of 16 lb. each pound, containing 22 oz. Avoirdupois. For Butter, Cheeſe, Hides, Wool, and other home goods.

BUTESHIRE and ARRAN.

LINEAL and LIQUID Meaſures.

As in the General Tables.

DRY Meaſure:

For Corn imported, the ſtandards are the rule; but for the produce of Bute and Arran, the meaſures are as follow, viz.

For Wheat, Peaſe, and Beans; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2878.078 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
6.958 = Peck.
27.833 = 4 = Firlot.
111.333 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 6 pints 1 chopin 1 gill 2.157 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 5 buſhels 1 peck 6 pints 21 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 30.98 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.3098
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by .66919

For Oats, Barley, and Malt, the produce of Bute and Arran; raiſed from the firlot, containing 4317.117 cubic inches.

Standard Pints.
$10\frac{7}{16}$ = Peck.
$41\frac{3}{4}$ = 4 = Firlot.
167 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 10 pints 3 mutchkins, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 1 quarter 1 pint $31\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 34.677 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.34677
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by 1.00378

For Potatoes.

The meaſure, in Rothſay, is a peck of 16 ſtandard pints; and a boll of 16 ſtriked pecks. In the country, the meaſure is ſomewhat leſs than at Rothſay.

WEIGHTS.

Trone, reckoning 24 lb. Avoirdupois to the ſtone. For Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, Raw Hides, Wool, Lint, Hemp, Hay, and Straw.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch.
- For Pork.
- reckoning 9 ſtone to the boll. For Meal, the growth of Bute.
- reckoning 8 ſtone to the boll. For Meal imported.

Nota. Meal, in Arran, is ſold by the boll of 8 ſtone Dutch; and, except in this particular, the weights and meaſures in Arran are the ſame as in Bute.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

LINEAL and LIQUID Meaſures.

As in the General Tables.

DRY Meaſure:

For Oats and Barley; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3405.87 cubic inches.

Standard Pints.
$2\frac{15}{256}$ = Lippie.
$8\frac{15}{64}$ = 4 = Peck.
$32\frac{15}{16}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
$65\frac{14}{16}$ = 32 = 8 = 2 = Belly meaſure.
$131\frac{12}{16}$ = 64 = 16 = 4 = 2 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 3 mutchkins 3 gills Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 1 peck 5 pints 15.3 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 6.25 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.0625
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .791908

Nota. No Wheat, Peaſe, or Beans, are, in this ſhire, brought to market.

WEIGHTS.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. For Meal, reckoning $8\frac{1}{2}$ ſtone to the boll.

Trone, reckoning 24 lb. Scotch Troye to the ſtone. For Butter, Cheeſe, Wool, Tallow, and Feathers.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

Liquid Meaſure.

The Dumbarton Pint contains only 100.5 cubic inches, which is 2.9 cubic inches leſs than the ſtandard pint.

Dry Meaſure:

For Wheat, Peaſe, Beans, and Meal; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2562.75 cubic inches.

Dumbarton Pint.
$1\frac{19}{32}$ = Lippie.
$6\frac{3}{8}$ = 4 = Peck.
$25\frac{1}{2}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
102 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 pints 1 chopin 3.5 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 3 pecks 1 pint 2.9 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 16.63 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.1663
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by .59587

Dry

DRY Meaſure:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3417 cubic inches.

Dumbarton Pint.
2⅛ = Lippie.
8½ = 4 = Peck.
34 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
136 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 2 pints 4.668 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 1 peck 6 pints 26.2 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 6.597 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.06597
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .79449

Nota. The wheat-peck, heaped, is uſed for meaſuring a peck of oats or barley.

Potatoes are meaſured by a peck of 15 pints 3 mutchkins. —This peck is ſtriked, or rather rounded, (but not heaped), whereof 16 make a boll.

By a regulation, in 1773, Lime is ſold by a Wincheſter buſhel, kept at Dumbarton, containing 21 Scotch ſtandard pints. 4 of theſe buſhels make the boll.

WEIGHTS.

Trone, each ſtone conſiſting of 23 lb. Avoirdupois, or 16 lb. of 23 oz. Avoirdupois each. For Butter, Cheeſe, Butcher-meat, Fiſh, and Scotch Lint.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch.

Avoirdupois. For Engliſh Goods and Groceries.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE; and part of KIRKCUDBRIGHT STEWARTRY.

This ſhire antiently comprehended the ten pariſhes lying between Nith and Orr, which are now part of Kirkcudbright ſtewartry; they are ſtill called the *Dumfries Preſbytery*, and uſe the ſame weights and meaſures as in Dumfriesſhire.

LINEAL Meaſure.

As in the General Tables; except that

The Langholm Ell is 37⅛ inches.

LIQUID Meaſure.

The ancient ſtandard pint in the burgh of Dumfries contains 114 cubic inches, = 1 ſtandard pint 10.596 cubic inches.

DRY Meaſure:

Is various in this county. The Wincheſter buſhel is now moſt in uſe. Among their old meaſures, for all ſorts of Corn, were,

1*ſt*, The Moffat Peck, uſed in the upper part of Annandale. It contains 18 Scotch pints; 16 of theſe pecks, ſtriked meaſure, make a Moffat boll, which is = 1 quarter 5 buſhels 3 pecks 6 pints 10½ cubic inches, Wincheſter meaſure.

2*dly*, The Annan Cap, in Annan and the middle part of Annandale, (but now laid aſide entirely), contains 7 pints 1 mutchkin 1¾ gills Scotch meaſure; 24 of theſe heaped, make an Annan boll, which is = 1 quarter 3 buſhels 2 pecks 2 pints 20 cubic inches Wincheſter meaſure.

3*dly*, The Langholm Peck, uſed in Eſkdale, containing 16½ Scotch pints; 16 of theſe pecks, ſtriked meaſure, make the Langholm boll, which is = 1 quarter 4 buſhels 2 pecks 12 pints 15 cubic inches Wincheſter meaſure.

DRY Meaſure, continued.

4thly, The Carliſle buſhel, uſed in Eſkdale and the lower part of Annandale; it conſiſts of 4 pecks ſtriked meaſure, and is = 3 Wincheſter buſhels.

5thly, The Roxburghſhire boll is much uſed in Eſkdale, and is generally underſtood when a boll is mentioned.

6thly, The Nithſdale or Dumfries Peck, a ſtriked meaſure, is the moſt general of the old meaſures, and is uſed in Nithſdale, comprehending the preſbyteries of Dumfries and Penpont; alſo in Lochmaben and ſome parts of Annandale, and in the ten pariſhes betwixt Nith and Orr, part of Kirkcudbright. This meaſure ſtands as follows:

For Wheat, Peaſe, Beans, and Meal, which are generally reckoned by pecks; the peck ſtriked containing 1660 cubic inches.

Dumfries Pint.
.907 = Standard Pint.
3.64 = 4.01 = Forpet.
14.56 = 16.05 = 4 = Peck ſtriked.
232.96 = 256.8 = 64 = 16 = Boll.

The Dumfries pint is = 1 pint 1 gill 4.134 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 3 bolls 1 pint 3 mutchkins 1 gill 4.5 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 1 quarter 4 buſhels 1 peck 6 pints 15.7 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 202.184 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 3.02184
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by 1.54388

DRY Meaſure, continued:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt, which are generally reckoned by the boll, the peck heaped containing 2150.42 cubic inches.

Dumfries Pint.
.907 = Standard Pint.
4.71 = 5.2 = Forpet.
18.86 = 20.8 = 4 = Peck heaped.
301.81 = 332.64 = 64 = 16 = Boll.

The above peck is = 1 Wincheſter buſhel.

The above boll is = 2 bolls 2 firlots 22 pints 1 chopin 24.9 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 2 Engliſh quarters.

The above boll is 168.339 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to Standard bolls, multiply by 2.68339
To convert it to Engliſh quarters, multiply by 2.

WEIGHTS.

Trone, reckoning 24 lb. to the ſtone. For Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, Wool, Raw Hides, Bark, and Hay

Nota. In ſome places, particularly in Eſkdale, a pound Trone, viz. 24 oz. Avoirdupois, is given to the ſtone.—In the upper part of Nithſdale, the Trone ſtone contains only 22 lb. Avoirdupois.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch, reckoning 17½ lb. Avoirdupois to the ſtone. For Iron, Oat Meal, when ſold by ſtones; and in Eſkdale for Butcher-meat.

Avoirdupois, reckoning 16 lb. to a ſtone. For Butcher-meat, Bale-Goods, and Groceries.

At Annan, Butcher-meat and Cheeſe are ſold by the ſtone of 14 lb.

Coals are ſold by a tun, which weighs only about 14 cwt.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN.

LINEAL and LIQUID Meaſures.

As in the General Tables.

DRY Meaſure.

The legal ſtandards, as in the General Tables, are the rule for all ſorts of Corn; and in Leith are ſtrictly obſerved. The firlots are ſtamped with the words *Edinburgh meaſure*. The town's Cooper alſo makes and gives out firlots ſtamped with the name of *Linlithgow meaſure*. Theſe are more frequently called for than the others, and ſtand thus:

For Wheat, Peaſe, and Beans; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2236.111 cubic inches.

Pint.
$1\frac{45}{128}$ = Lippie.
$5\frac{13}{32}$ = 4 = Peck.
$21\frac{10}{16}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
$86\frac{1}{2}$ = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 mutchkin 2 gills Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 10 pints 6.7 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 1.764 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.01764
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .51992

DRY Meaſure:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3257.226 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$1\frac{31}{32}$ = Lippie.
$7\frac{7}{8}$ = 4 = Peck.
$31\frac{1}{2}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
126 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 chopin, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 3 pints 25.5 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 1.613 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.0 613
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by .75734

WEIGHTS.

Trone, as in the General Tables. For Tallow, Scotch Lint, Hemp, Hay, Butter, Cheeſe, and Wool.

Nota. In weighing Butter and Cheeſe, 8 oz. Scotch Troye are added to the ſtone, which thus amounts to $20\frac{1}{2}$ Scotch Troye Pounds. And,

In weighing Wool, 1 lb. Trone, or 1 lb. 6 oz. Avoirdupois, is added to the ſtone, which thus amounts to 23 lb. 2 oz. Avoirdupois.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. For Butcher-meat, Iron, Feathers, Old Lead, and Pewter.

Nota. The 100 lb. Dutch is, at Leith, reckoned 109 lb. Avoirdupois.

Avoirdupois. For all other Merchant Goods and Groceries; alſo for Coals, reckoning 33 cwt a deal, and 12 cwt a cart-load.

ELGIN and FORRES SHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

LIQUID Meaſure.

The pint of Elgin contains 105.438 cubic inches, which is 2.034 cubic inches more than the ſtandard pint.

It contains, of running water, 3 lb. 13 oz. Avoirdupois.

DRY Meaſure:

For Wheat, Rye, Peaſe, and Beans; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2346.006 cubic inches.

Pint of Elgin.
$1\frac{25}{64}$ = Lippie.
$5\frac{9}{16}$ = 4 = Peck.
$22\frac{1}{4}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
89 = 32 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 2 mutchkins 3 gills, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 1 peck 7 pints 9.5 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 6.765 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.06765
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .54546

DRY Meaſure, continued:

For Barley; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3374.032 cubic inches.

Pints of Elgin.
2 = Lippie.
8 = 4 = Peck.
32 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
128 = 32 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 2 mutchkins 2 gills, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 1 peck 1 pint 22.4 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

This boll is 5.256 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.05256
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .784505

For Oats.

Pints of Elgin.
2 = Lippie.
8 = 4 = Peck.
32 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
160 = 80 = 20 = 5 = Boll.

This firlot is the ſame with the above barley-firlot.

The above boll is = 7 buſhels 3 pecks 6 pints 2.8 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 31.57 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.3157
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .98063

The boll of oats runs from 5 to 8 firlots, according to the quality of the grain, the idea here of a boll of oats being what will produce a boll of meal; ſo that in ſome places where the grain is good, 18 or 19 pecks will make a boll.

There are 8 firlots of black oats to the boll.

Weights.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch.	For Butcher-meat, and Dutch Goods. For Meal, by a boll of 9 ſtones, and peck of 9 lb.
Avoirdupois.	For Engliſh Goods, and Groceries. For Flower, by a peck of 8 lb. For Native Salt, by a boll of 2 cwt. For Foreign Salt, by a boll of 3 cwt.
Trone,	Reckoning 21 Scotch Troye Pounds to the ſtone. For Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Lint of Scotch product, and Hay.

FIFESHIRE.

Lineal Meaſure.

Scotch Woolen Cloth, by an Ell of 37⅛ Engliſh inches.

All other goods as in the General Tables.

Liquid Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

DRY Meaſure.

The Linlithgow ſtandards are held to be the rule for Corn of all kinds; but as it appears theſe are generally made larger than the legal ſtandards, (ſee Linlithgow), ſo here they will ſtand, at a medium, thus:

For Wheat, Peaſe, and Beans; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2274.888 cubic inches.

Standard Pints.
$1\frac{3}{8}$ = Forpet.
$5\frac{1}{2}$ = 4 = Peck.
22 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
88 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 mutchkins, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 14 pints 27.4 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 3.529 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.03529
To convert it to { Engliſh quarters, mulply by .52894

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3308.928 cubic inches.

Standard Pints.
2 = Forpet.
8 = 4 = Peck.
32 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
128 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 9 pints 30.8 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 3.225 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.03225
To convert it to { Engliſh quarters, multiply by .76936

Nota. Apples are ſold by the Barley meaſure, heaped.

WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois.	For Engliſh Goods and Groceries.
Scotch Troye, or Dutch.	For Butcher-meat, Meal, Foreign Flax and Hemp, Iron, and Dutch goods.
Trone.	Reckoning 16 Scotch Troye pounds to the ſtone, and 20 Scotch Troye ounces to the pound. For Scotch Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Hides, and other Scotch productions.

FORFARSHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure.

As in the General Tables; except

In Brechin, the ell for Scotch Woolen is $37\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

LIQUID Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

DRY Meaſure:

For Wheat, Peaſe, and Beans.

At Montroſe, and Forfar.	The Wheat-firlot contains 22 pints.
At Arbroath.	The Wheat-firlot contains $22\frac{11}{16}$ pints.
At Dundee, and Brechin.	The Wheat-firlot contains $21\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Dry Meaſure, continued.

The medium of Forfarſhire meaſure for Wheat, &c.; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2274.888 cubic inches, is as follows:

Pint.
$1\frac{3}{8}$ = Cap.
$5\frac{1}{2}$ = 4 = Peck.
22 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
88 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 mutchkins, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 14 pints 27.4 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 3.529 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.03529
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .52894

For Oats, Barley, and Malt.

At Brechin, Montroſe, and Kirriemuir. } The Oat-firlot contains $32\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

At Forfar. The Oat-firlot contains 32 pints.

At Dundee. The Oat-firlot contains $31\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

At Arbroath. The Oat-firlot contains $31\frac{1}{4}$ pints.

DRY Meaſure, continued.

The medium of Forfarſhire meaſure for Oats, &c.; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3321.353 cubic inches, is as follows:

Pint.
$2\frac{1}{128}$ = Cap.
$8\frac{1}{32}$ = 4 = Peck.
$32\frac{1}{8}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
$128\frac{1}{2}$ = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 2 gills, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 11 pints 15.3 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 3.629 per cent. larger than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to		
	Standard bolls, multiply by	1.03629
	Engliſh quarters, multiply by	.77237

WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois. For Engliſh Goods and Groceries.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch.
For Meal, 8 ſtones to the boll.
For Coals, 70 ſtones to the boll (at Arbroath).
For Butcher-meat.
For Dutch Goods, and Goods from the Baltic.

Nota. In ſales of Dutch Goods, and Goods from the Baltic, at Montroſe and Brechin, to the amount of 20 ſtones, or upwards, importers allow one to the ſcore.

Trone ſtone of 16 lb. For Home Flax, Wool, Butter, and Cheeſe.

Nota. The Pound of the above Trone ſtone, varies in weight as under.

At Montroſe, Brechin, Forfar.	Each lb. contains 24 oz. Avoirdupois.
At Dundee, Arbroath, Cupar.	Each lb. contains 22 oz. Avoirdupois.
At Glamis.	Each lb. contains 26 oz. Avoirdupois.
At Kirriemuir.	Each lb. contains 27 oz. Avoirdupois.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LINEAL and LIQUID Meaſures.

As in the General Tables.

DRY Meaſure.

The Linlithgow ſtandards are held to be the rule for all kinds of Corn; but theſe, as appears, generally exceed the legal ſtandards, (ſee Linlithgow), and here they will ſtand, at a medium, thus:

For Wheat, Peaſe, and Beans; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2261.962 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$1\frac{47}{128}$ = Forpet.
$5\frac{15}{32}$ = 4 = Peck.
$21\frac{7}{8}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
$87\frac{1}{2}$ = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 chopin 2 gills, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 13 pints 9.4 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 2.941 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.02941
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by .52593

DRY Meaſure, continued.

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3302.464 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$1\frac{255}{256}$ = Forpet.
$7\frac{63}{64}$ = 4 = Peck.
$31\frac{15}{16}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
$127\frac{3}{4}$ = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 mutchkins 3 gills, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 9 pints 4.9 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 3.024 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.03024
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .76786

WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois. For Engliſh Goods and Groceries.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. For Meal, and Butcher-meat.

Trone. { Reckoning 20 lb. Scotch Troye to the ſtone; for Home Goods.

IN-

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Lineal Meaſure.

As in the General Tables; except

Coarſe Linens and Woolens, by an Ell of 38 inches.

Liquid Meaſure.

A pewter pint-jug, marked 1652, kept at Inverneſs, is the ſtandard of the meaſures of capacity, both for liquids and things dry. It has, on the inſide, a plouk or knob; and a little above the plouk, a hole drilled through, which is ſtopped up when they want to fill the jug to the brim. The jug, filled to the plouk, regulates the firlot for Wheat, Peaſe, Rye, and Meal; filled to the hole, regulates the Barley and Oat firlot; and, filled to the brim, is the ſtandard for liquid meaſure, viz. of Fiſh-oil, Scotch Spirits, Ale, &c.

The weight of clear running water of the river Neſs, contained in

	Avoird. lb.	oz.	dr.		Cub. Inches.
The Wheat pint, is -	3	12	10	=	104.7903
The Barley pint, -	3	15	10	=	109.9758
The Liquid pint, -	4	2	10	=	115.1613

The pint is ſubdivided as in other places.

DRY Meaſure:

For Wheat, Peaſe, Beans, Rye, Ryegraſs-ſeed, and formerly for Meal; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2514.967 cubic inches.

Pint of Invernefs.
1½ = Lippie.
6 = 4 = Peck.
24 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
96 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above pint is = 1 pint 1.386 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 pints 1 gill .95 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 2 pecks 11 pints 13.37 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 14.455 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.14455
English quarters, multiply by .58476

For Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3519.225 cubic inches.

Pint of Invernefs.
2 = Lippie.
8 = 4 = Peck.
32 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
128 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above pint is = 1 pint 6.571 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 pints 3.5 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 2 pecks 2 pints 32 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 9.786 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.09786
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .81826

Dry Meaſure, continued:

For Oats; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3519.225 cubic inches.

Pint of Inverneſs.
2 = Lippie.
8 = 4 = Peck.
32 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
160 = 80 = 20 = 5 = Boll.

The above boll is = 1 quarter 11 pints 23.16 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

A boll of Oats, in this county, is reckoned what will yield a boll of Meal; and ſo may ſometimes contain ſix or more firlots, but generally five: therefore, at that rate,

The above boll is 37.232 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.37232
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by 1.02283

N. B. When oats are ſold to go out of the county, the bargain generally expreſſes 4 firlots only to the boll, in which caſe the meaſure is as in Barley.

Coals: By the barrel of 3 heaped Wincheſter buſhels each.

Weights.

Are here very inaccurate, generally above the ſtandard, and diſagreeing with one another.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. } For Meal, reckoning 9 ſtone to the boll.

Trone. For Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, and Butcher-meat.

Nota. The Trone ſtone is ſaid to be equal to 21 lb. Amſterdam, and alſo equal to 24 lb. Avoirdupois, and the Trone pound equal to 21 oz. Amſterdam.

Avoirdupois. { For Groceries.
{ Alſo for Flour, by the boll of 16 pecks, each peck weighing 8 lb.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure.

The Engliſh Yard, for Engliſh Cloths of all kinds.

The Plaiding Ell, of $38\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for Home Manufactures, and Labourers and Tradeſmens work.

LIQUID Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

DRY Meaſure:

For Wheat, Rye, and Peaſe; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2481.696 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ = Lippie.
6 = 4 = Peck.
24 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
96 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 2 pints 3 mutchkins, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 2 pecks 7 pints 14.7 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 12.941 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.12941
To convert it to { Engliſh quarters, multiply by .57702

Dry Meaſure:

For Oats, and Barley; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3412.332 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$2\frac{1}{8}$ = Lippie.
$8\frac{1}{4}$ = 4 = Peck.
33 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
132 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 2 pints, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 1 peck 6 pints 7.6 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 6.451 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to
- Standard bolls, multiply by 1.06451
- Engliſh quarters, multiply by .79341

Nota. The meaſure of Bervie is reckoned only $32\frac{1}{2}$ pints to the firlot.

Weights.

Avoirdupois.
- For Engliſh Goods.
- For Salt, reckoning 17 ſtone to the boll, each ſtone conſiſting of 16 lb.

Trone.
- Reckoning 16 lb. to the ſtone, and 26 oz. Scotch Troye to the pound; for Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, and Tallow.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch.
- For other Home Goods.
- For Meal, reckoning 8 ſtone to the boll.
- For Scotch Coal, reckoning 72 ſtone to the boll.
- For Engliſh Coal, reckoning 36 ſtone to the boll.
- For Hay, reckoning 20 lb. to the ſtone.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

LINEAL and LIQUID Meaſures.

As in the General Tables.

DRY Meaſure.

The weights and meaſures in this county being very various, and particularly the Corn-meaſure, being generally a peck to the boll, the juſtices of peace, in the year 1775, provided a ſet of ſtandards from Linlithgow, which were depoſited with the clerk of peace; and they made public intimation, requiring the dealers, and other inhabitants, to bring in their weights and meaſures, to be adjuſted by the ſtandards, and they ordered the ſtandards to be the rule in all time coming. But, in 1778, the corn-firlots being tried by the weight of water which they contained, the ſame were found as follow:

For Wheat, Peaſe, and Beans; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2255.5 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$1\frac{93}{256}$ = Lippie.
$5\frac{29}{64}$ = 4 = Peck.
$21\frac{13}{16}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
$87\frac{4}{16}$ = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 chopin 1 gill, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 12 pints 17.1 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 2.647 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.02647
To convert it to { Engliſh quarters, multiply by .52443

Dry Meaſure, continued:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3302.465 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$1\frac{255}{256}$ = Lippie.
$7\frac{63}{64}$ = 4 = Peck.
$31\frac{15}{16}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
$127\frac{12}{16}$ = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 mutchkins 3 gills, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 9 pints 4.9 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 3.024 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.03024
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by .76786

WEIGHTS.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. For Butcher-meat, and Meal.

Trone. For Butter, Cheeſe, Wool, Rough Hides, and Hay.

Avoirdupois. For Groceries.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT STEWARTRY.

Including only the weights and meaſures of ſixteen pariſhes, which lie between Orr and Cree, formerly part of Galloway, viz.

Kirkcudbright, Rerick, Kelton, Buitle, Croſsmichael, Parton, Balmaclellan, Dalry, Carsfairn, Kells, Balmaghie, Tongland, Tyneholme, Borgue, Girton, and Anwath.

For the weights and meaſures of the pariſhes of Kirkmabreck and Minigaff, *See* Wigtonſhire.

For thoſe of the ten pariſhes between Nith and Orr, (formerly part of Dumfriesſhire), viz Kirkpatrick-Durham, Irongray, Orr, Lochrooton, Troqueer, New Abbey, Kirkbean, Colvend, Kirkgunion, and Terreagles, *See* Dumfriesſhire, and Nithſdale.

LINEAL Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

LIQUID Meaſure.

A pint-jug, kept as a ſtandard, contains 122 cubic inches.

The ſtandard mutchkin only 28.875 cubic inches, which is equal to the Engliſh wine-pint.

Dry Meaſure:

For Corn, is raiſed from the peck, which is regulated by an old iron rod, aſcertaining the diameter of this peck to be 22 inches, and its depth $4\frac{7}{8}$, which would make its ſolid contents = 1853.151 cubic inches, = 17.921 Stirling pints; but the practice of the country deviates from this ſtandard, the peck in common uſe containing only 14 pints 10 gills, Kirkcudbright meaſure, = $1784\frac{1}{4}$ cubic inches, and will ſtand thus:

For Wheat, Rye, Peaſe, and Beans.

Kirkcudbright Pint.
$1\frac{53}{64}$ = Forpet.
$7\frac{5}{16}$ = 4 = Auchlet, or Half Peck.
$14\frac{10}{16}$ = 8 = 2 = Peck Striked.
117 = 64 = 16 = 8 = Boll.

The above pint is = 1 pint 18.596 cubic inches, Stirling meaſure.

The above boll is = 1 boll 2 firlots 1 peck 5 pints 3 gills 4.25 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 2 pecks 8 pints 27.46 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 62.401 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.62401
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .82972

Dry Meaſure, continued:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt,

Is raiſed from the heaped Peaſe-peck, which makes the boll, as nearly as can be aſcertained, = $10\frac{3}{4}$ Wincheſter buſhels; but, in practice, 11 Wincheſter buſhels are given for the boll; ſo the meaſure will ſtand thus:

Kirkcudbright Pint.
3.03 = Forpet.
12.12 = 4 = Auchlet, or Half Peck.
24.24 = 8 = 2 = Peck Heaped.
193.88 = 64 = 16 = 8 = Boll.

The above boll is = 1 boll 3 firlots 1 peck 4 pints .95 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 1 quarter 3 buſhels, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 84.483 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.84483
English quarters, multiply by 1.375

Weights.

Avoirdupois. { For Butcher-meat, and Engliſh Goods and Groceries.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. { For Meal, reckoning $17\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Avoirdupois to the ſtone.

Trone, reckoning 16 lb. to the ſtone. For Home commodities.

Nota. The pound, of which the above Trone ſtone is compoſed, differs as under, viz.

In the pariſhes of Kirkcudbright, Rerick, Buitle, Kelton, Croſsmichael, Parton, Balmaghie, Tongland, Tynholm, Borgue, Girton, and Anwath, it conſiſts of 28 oz. Avoirdupois.

In the pariſhes of Balmaclellan, Dalry, Carsfairn, and Kells, it conſiſts only of 26 oz. Avoirdupois.

LANARKSHIRE.

Conſiſting of two diſtricts, one called the UPPER WARD, comprehending LANARK; the other called the LOWER WARD, comprehending the city of GLASGOW.

LINEAL and LIQUID Meaſures.

As in the General Tables.

GLASGOW and LOWER WARD.

DRY Meaſure:

For Wheat; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2314.19 cubic inches.

Pint.
1.4 = Cap.
5.59 = 4 = Peck.
22.38 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
89.52 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 2 gills .5 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 1 peck 3 pints 16.7 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 5.318 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.05318
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by .53807

GLASGOW and LOWER WARD, continued.

DRY Meaſure:

For Peaſe, and Beans; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3271.2 cubic inches.

Pint.
1.97 = Cap.
7.9 = 4 = Peck.
31.63 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
126.54 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 10 pints 1 mutchkin 2 gills 1 cubic inch, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 5 pints 14.3 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 48.871 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.48871
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by .76059

LANARK and UPPER WARD.

The ſtandard firlot is the rule for Wheat, Peaſe, and Beans. Only, it is to be obſerved, that in place of meaſuring by the firlot, they uſe, for Peaſe and Beans, a two-peck diſh or meaſure, which is one half of the firlot.

GLASGOW and LOWER WARD.

DRY Meaſure:

For Oats, and Bear; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3339.4 cubic inches.

Pint.
2.01 = Cap.
8.07 = 4 = Peck.
32.294 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
129.178 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 1 mutchkin 4.62 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 13 pints 18.3 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 4.176 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.04176
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .77645

LANARK and UPPER WARD.

The Oat-firlot contains 32 ſtandard pints, which makes the Lanark boll 3.225 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.03225
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .76936

The above Lanark boll is = 6 buſhels 9 pints 30.8 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

WEIGHTS

WEIGHTS in Glaſgow.

As in the General Tables.

Trone. For Butcher-meat, Cheeſe, and Butter.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. For all kinds of Meal.

Avoirdupois. For Engliſh Goods and Groceries.

WEIGHTS in Lanark.

Trone.	Reckoning 22 lb. Avoirdupois to the ſtone. For Butter, Cheeſe, and Wool.
Scotch Troye, or Dutch.	For Meal, Manufactured Barley, Butcher-meat, and Iron.
Avoirdupois.	For Engliſh Goods, and Groceries.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LINEAL and LIQUID Meaſures.

As in the General Tables.

The ſtandards of Dry meaſure were, by act of parliament of 1618, committed to the cuſtody of the borough of Linlithgow; and therefore Linlithgow meaſure, and Standard meaſure, are commonly underſtood and ſpoken of as one and the ſame thing; but the fact is otherwiſe. In Edinburgh, Linlithgow firlots are avowedly made above 1½ per cent. larger than the legal ſtandard. Linlithgow firlots, got from Linlithgow as ſtandards, for the town of Perth, were found, by experiment of the weight of water which they contained, to be almoſt 3 per cent. the wheat meaſure, and 4 per cent. the barley-meaſure, larger than the legal ſtandard. Linlithgow firlots, in like manner, got from Linlithgow as ſtandards, for Kinroſs-ſhire, were found to be, for wheat, above 2½ per cent. and for barley, above 3 per cent. larger than the legal ſtandard: what the deviation may be in other places has not been tried. The Edinburgh meaſure, marked as ſuch, appears to be the only exact legal meaſure for corn; *See* the tables for Edinburgh, Perth, and Kinroſs.

WEIGHTS.

As in the General Tables.

Avoirdupois.	For Tanned Hides, Dreſſed Flax, Combed Wool, and Groceries.
Scotch Troye, or Dutch.	For Butcher-meat, Iron, Rough Calf-Skins, Undreſſed Flax, and Meal.
Trone.	For Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Rough Hides, and Tallow.

NAIRNSHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure.

Coarſe Cloth, by a Yard of 38 inches.

Other articles as in the General Tables.

LIQUID Meaſure; raiſed from the pint, containing 111.676 cubic inches.

The above pint is = 1 pint 1 gill 1.81 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

To convert Nairn pints into Standard pints, multiply by 1.08.

DRY Meaſure:

For Wheat, Peaſe, Beans, Rye, Ryegraſs-ſeed, Oat-meal, and Barley-meal; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2680.221 cubic inches.

Pint of Nairn.
1½ = Lippie.
6 = 4 = Peck.
24 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
96 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 4 pints 2 mutchkins 2 gills 4.64 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 3 pecks 15 pints 2.4 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 21.976 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.21976
Engliſh quarters, mulply by .62318

For Barley; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3573.632 cubic inches.

Pint of Nairn.
2 = Lippie.
8 = 4 = Peck.
32 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
128 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 pints 2 mutchkins 6.19 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 2 pecks 9 pints 14.4 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

This boll is 11.483 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.11483
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .83091

DRY Meaſure, continued:

For Oats; raiſed from the foreſaid Barley-firlot, containing 3573.632 cubic inches.

Pint of Nairn.
2 = Lippie.
8 = 4 = Peck.
32 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
160 = 80 = 20 = 5 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 pints 2 mutchkins 6.19 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 1 quarter 1 peck 3 pints 26.4 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 39.354 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to		
	Standard bolls, multiply by	1.39354
	Engliſh quarters, multiply by	1.03864

Black Oats are ſold by the Peaſe-firlot, reckoning 9 firlots to the boll.

WEIGHTS.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch.	For Beef, Pork, Hides, Hemp, Flax, Twine for nets. For Meal, reckoning 9½ ſtones to the boll.
Trone.	For Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, and other home-commodities, the ſtone conſiſting of 21 lb. Scotch Troye, and the pound of 21 Troye ounces.
Avoirdupois.	For Groceries, and Foreign Goods. For Flour, reckoning 8 lb. to each peck, of a boll of 16 pecks.

ORKNEYS.

In buying and ſelling foreign goods, and goods from other parts of Scotland, the ordinary meaſures and weights of Scotland and England are uſed. But the

WEIGHTS

For Barley, Oats, Malt, Meal, Butter, and Oil, payable by vaſſals to their ſuperiors, and by tenants to their landlords, or delivered by theſe perſons to merchants, are quite different from the weights uſed in any other part of the kingdom. They are originally from Norway. The inſtruments are called *Pundlars* and *Byſmars* (kinds of the ſteelyard), and the weights are called *Marks*, *Setteens* or *Lyſpunds*, and *Meils*.

The Pundlar is a beam of wood about ſix feet long, and about three inches in diameter at one end, tapering gradually to the other. A hook is fixed to the greater end for ſuſpending the goods. About ſix inches from that end a tongue and ſhears, like thoſe on the beam of a balance, are fixed; and, at the upper end of the ſhears, there is a large iron ring, through which, when the inſtrument is uſed, there is put a croſs-beam for ſuſpending the machine; and this croſs-beam is generally ſupported by two men on their ſhoulders. The Pundlar is marked with notches at proper diſtances, correſponding to, and exhibiting the weight, from three Setteens upwards, to twelve; and the weight of the commodity is aſcertained by a ſtone of the weight of a Setteen hung upon the Pundlar by an iron ring, which may be ſhifted from notch to notch, till the tongue between the ſhears, as in a ſteelyard, diſcovers the inſtrument to be in equilibrio.

There are two Pundlars; namely, the Malt-pundlar and the Bear-pundlar: the firſt of which is underſtood to be the general weight. The weight ſignified by both have the ſame denominations; but thoſe on the Malt-pundlar are comparatively one half heavier than thoſe on the Bear-pundlar. Thus, two Setteens on the Malt-pundlar are equal to three Setteens on the Bear-pundlar, and ſo on of the other pundlar-weights.

The Byſmar is a beam of wood about three feet long, whereof a little more than the half is a cylinder of about an inch in diameter. The remaining part of the beam, or but-end, is alſo cylindrical, but much thicker than the other, being about three inches in diameter. In the ſmall end there is a hook, from which the goods are ſuſpended. The ſmall end is marked with iron ſtuds, at unequal diſtances. Theſe ſtuds correſpond to and exhibit the weight of the commodities weighed, from 1 mark to 24 marks, which make a Setteen or Lyſpund. When the material to be weighed is hung upon the hook, the Byſmar is horizontally ſuſpended in the bight or loop of a cord. The weigher holds this cord in his hand; ſhifting its place, until the material weighed equiponderates the but-end of the Byſmar, which ſerves as the counterpoiſe. When the inſtrument is thus brought to an equilibrium, the ſtud neareſt the cord ſhows the weight of the commodity in marks. This inſtrument bears relation to the Malt-pundlar, that is, the weights on it are multiples of the Malt-pundlar.

All theſe inſtruments are very rude and imperfect, eſpecially the Byſmar, which may be conſiderably affected by the manner of holding the cord. The manner of weighing, even on the Pundlar, may make a difference in the great weights, to the amount of ſix marks.

WEIGHTS.

The weights are theſe.

Mark.
24 = Setteen or Lyſpund.
144 = 6 = Meil on the Malt-pundlar.
3456 = 144 = 24 = Chalder or Laſt.

	Scotch. ſt.	lb.	oz.	Avoird. lb.
The above Mark, at a medium, =	0	1	4 =	1.3596
Setteen or Lyſpund, =	1	14	0 =	32.6306
Meil on the Malt-pundlar, =	11	4	0 =	195.7836
Chalder or Laſt, =	270	0	0 =	4698.8165

To convert	Orkney Marks to Scotch Troye or Dutch pounds, multiply by -	1.25
	Setteens or Lyſpunds to Scotch pounds, multiply by - -	30
	Meils on the Malt-pundlar to Scotch ſtones, multiply by - -	11.25

The chalder of Bear, in Orkney, being 24 Meils on the Malt-pundlar, and 36 on the Bear-pundlar, meaſures, at Leith, from 18 to 20 bolls, according to the quality of the grain. It is alſo reckoned about 15 Engliſh quarters. But tho' weighing upon the Bear pundlar ought to turn out as above; yet, in fact, it does not, and is worſe for the buyer than weighing upon the Malt-pundlar, by about 3 per cent.

Weighing, by ſmall weights, upon the Byſmar, is generally better for the receiver, than weighing great quantities upon the Pundlar; inſomuch that a Setteen of Meal, upon the Byſmar, is frequently equal to two Scotch ſtones.

Bear is ſometimes reckoned by the barrel, which is no proper or certain meaſure; but, in general, the chalder of Bear is reckoned about 29 or 30 barrels, which makes the barrel about 4 lyſpunds 21 marks and 2 ounces, or 4.88 lyſpunds.

Butter and Oil are alſo generally reckoned by the barrel, and ſhould weigh neat 12½ Scotch ſtones; that is about 6⅔ lyſpunds, or 16 marks.

The butter is packed up in half-barrels, which are made to hold 32 Scotch pints.

ZETLAND.

WEIGHTS; for the ſame commodities as in Orkneys.

Mark.
24 = Setteen or Lyſpund.
144 = 6 = Meil on the Malt-pundlar.
3456 = 144 = 24 = Chalder or Laſt.

		Scotch.					Avoird.
		ſt.	lb.	oz.	dr.		lb.
The above Mark, -	=	0	1	2	$10\frac{2}{3}$	=	1.2689
Setteen or Lyſpund,	=	1	12	0	0	=	30.4553
Meil on the Malt-pundlar,	=	10	8	0	0	=	182.7318
Chalder or Laſt,	=	252	0	0	0	=	4382.5632

To convert	Marks to Scotch Troye pounds, multiply by - - -	1.1666
	Setteens to ditto, multiply by	28.
	Meils to Scotch ſtones, multiply by	10.5

The Zetland chalder of Bear ſhould be between 17 and 18 bolls.

The above account of the medium weights in Orkney and Zetland is taken from the proof in the proceſs, at the inſtance of the Orkney vaſſals, againſt the Earl of Morton, in 1759.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

LIQUID Meaſure.

The pint of Peebles contains 104.64 cubic inches, which is = 1 pint 1.24 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

DRY Meaſure:

For Wheat, Peaſe, Beans, and Rye; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2354.4 cubic inches.

Pint of Peebles.
$1\frac{13}{32}$ = Lippie.
$5\frac{5}{8}$ = 4 = Peck.
$22\frac{1}{2}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
90 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 1 chopin 1.96 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 1 peck 8 pints 9.5 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 7.148 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.07148
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by .54742

DRY Meaſure, continued:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3348.48 cubic inches.

Pint of Peebles.
2 = Lippie.
8 = 4 = Peck.
32 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
128 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 1 mutchkin .7 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 14 pints 21 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 4.459 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.04459
To convert it to { Engliſh quarters, multiply by .77856

Nota. In ſales of Oats and Barley, farmers give a boll to the ſcore, except of ſeed-oats and ſeed-barley.

WEIGHTS.

Trone. { Reckoning 23 lb. Avoirdupois to the ſtone. For Wool, Cheeſe, Butter, Hay, Coals, Tallow, and Hides.

Nota. Farmers, in ſelling Wool and Cheeſe, give a pound to the ſtone.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. { For Meal, Barley, Butcher-meat, and Iron.

Avoirdupois. For Groceries.

PERTHSHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

LIQUID Meaſure.

The Perth ſtandard pint-jug contains 3 lb. $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Scotch Troye of water, or 104.344 cubic inches.

DRY Meaſure.

Firlots from Linlithgow are kept in the town of Perth as ſtandards for this county. A new ſet, both for Wheat and Oats, got in 1774, were carefully tried in March 1778, and found to contain as follows:

For Wheat, Peaſe, and Beans; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2262.96 cubic inches.

Pint of Perth.
$1\frac{91}{256}$ = Lippie.
$5\frac{27}{64}$ = 4 = Peck.
$21\frac{11}{16}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
$86\frac{12}{16}$ = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 chopin 2 gills 1 cubic inch, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 13 pints 13.3 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 2.986 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.02986
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .52616

Nota. The old Linlithgow wheat-firlot for this county is not extant; but it is ſaid to have been about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

DRY

DRY Meaſure, continued:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3339 cubic inches.

Pint of Perth.
2 = Lippie.
8 = 4 = Peck.
32 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
128 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 1 mutchkin 4.23 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 13 pints 16.7 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 4.164 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.04164
To convert it to { Engliſh quarters, multiply by .77636

Nota. The old Linlithgow oat-firlot, ſtill extant here, is only 1 mutchkin 3.29 cubic inches, or .93 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard; and ſince it was diſcovered that the new one is too large, ſeveral people have got their firlots rectified by this old one.

N. B. At Culroſs and Dumblain there are alſo ſtandards of Linlithgow for Corn; but, in dealing with the neighbouring ſhires of Stirling and Clackmannan, the meaſures of theſe ſhires are given.

For Apples.

The oat-firlot, four of which heaped, or ſix ſtriked, (that is apple above the brim), make the ſingle boll. The double of this meaſure makes the boll by which the fiars are ſtruck, called the *double boll.*

WEIGHTS.

WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois.	Reckoning 16 lb. to a ſtone. For all Merchant-goods, Foreign or Engliſh.
Scotch Troye, or Dutch.	For Butcher-meat and Undreſſed Flax. For Meal, reckoning 8 ſtones to the boll. For Coals, reckoning 40 ſtones to the boll, and 16 bolls to the chalder.
Trone.	Reckoning 16 lb. each conſiſting of 22 oz. Avoirdupois to the ſtone For Butter, Cheeſe, Scotch undreſſed Lint, and Rough Tallow.

Nota. At Culroſs and Dumblain the ſame weights are uſed; only the Trone ſtone, at theſe places, conſiſts of 16 lb. of 20 oz. Scotch Troye each.

Though the Culroſs chalder, which was the ſtandard for Coals, is now loſt; yet, in the neighbourhood of Culroſs, coals are ſold by two meaſures or carts, whereof

The larger contains 27 Trone, or 33¾ Scotch Troye ſtones, 12 of which carts, amounting to 405 Scotch Troye ſtones, are reckoned the Great Chalder.

The ſmaller cart contains 27 ſtones Scotch Troye, 6 of which carts, amounting to 162 Scotch Troye ſtones, are reckoned the Small Chalder.

Theſe dimenſions are in the proportion of 5 to 2, as mentioned in the Scotch Book of Rates.

See General Tables, N° 12. Coal Meaſure.

REN-

RENFREWSHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

LIQUID Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

But the Ale-pint contains a gill more than Scotch ſtandard.

DRY Meaſure:

For Wheat.

The Linlithgow ſtandard.

For Beans, Peaſe, and Vetches; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2404.143 cubic inches.

Peaſe Jugs.	Standard. Pints.			
$6\frac{3}{16}$	= $5\frac{13}{16}$	= Pecks.		
$24\frac{3}{4}$	= $23\frac{1}{4}$	= 4	= Firlot.	
99	= 93	= 16	= 4	= Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 2 pints, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 1 peck 14 pints 6.9 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above peaſe-boll is 9.412 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.09412
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by .559

N. B. Corn of all kinds is exported from Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, by the Wincheſter buſhel.

DRY Meaſure, continued:

For Oats and Bear; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3405.869 cubic inches.

Pint. Ale-meaſure.
$7\frac{3}{4}$ = Peck.
31 = 4 = Firlot ſtriked.
124 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above pint is = $1\frac{1}{16}$ pints, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 3 mutchkins 3 gills, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 1 peck 5 pints 15.3 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 6.25 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.0625
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .791907

The Peaſe-peck, heaped, is ſometimes uſed for Oats and Bear.

WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois. For Engliſh Goods, and Groceries.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. { For Meal, 8 ſtone to the boll; and
For Iron.

Trone. { Reckoning the ſtone 16 lb. each pound being $22\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Avoirdupois. For Butcher-meat, Fiſh, Cheeſe, Butter, and Tallow.

ROSS and CROMARTY SHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure.

The Scotch Ell for Home Manufacture, in Fortroſe, is reckoned 38 Engliſh inches.

LIQUID Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

Nota. There is a ſtandard jug in Tain, ſaid to be equal to the Scotch ſtandard pint.

DRY Meaſure:

For Wheat, Rye, Peaſe, Beans, and Lime; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2481.696 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
1½ = Lippie.
6 = 4 = Peck.
24 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
96 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 2 pints 3 mutchkins, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 2 pecks 7 pints 14.7 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 12.941 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.12941
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by .57702

Nota. Wheat of late is ſold by the Linlithgow firlot.

Potatoes are ſold by the heaped Wheat-firlot

Flax-ſeed by the Scotch pint.

DRY Meaſure, continued:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing ·3308.928 cubic inches.

Pint.
2 = Lippie.
8 = 4 = Peck.
32 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
128 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 9 pints 30.8 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 3.225 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.03225
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .76936

WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois, reckoning 16 lb. to the ſtone. For Butchermeat; and for Wheat-Flour, reckoning 8 ſtone to the boll.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. For Meal, reckoning 9 ſtone to the boll.

Trone, reckoning 21 lb. Scotch Troye to the ſtone. For Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, Fiſh, and Flax.

Nota. In Tain, the Trone ſtone is reckoned 22 lb. Avoirdupois.

ROX-

ROXBURGHSHIRE or TEVIOTDALE.

LINEAL and LIQUID Meaſures.

As in the General Tables.

Nota. In Jedburgh, the ſtandard pint-jug, marked *anno* 1556, contains above a gill more than the legal ſtandard.

DRY Meaſure:

For Wheat, Peaſe, and Beans; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2274.888 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$1\frac{3}{8}$ = Forpet.
$5\frac{1}{2}$ = 4 = Peck.
22 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
110 = 80 = 20 = 5 = Boll.

The above firlot contains 20 pints 1 chopin 3 gills, Jedburgh meaſure, which anſwers to 22 pints, or 1 firlot 3 mutchkins, Scotch ſtandard meaſure. They alſo divide the firlot into 3 pecks, and that peck into 4 caps, which make a larger peck and cap than the above.

The above boll is = 5 buſhels 1 peck 2 pints 17.3 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 29.412 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.29412
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .66117

DRY Meaſure, continued:

In Kelſo market, the Wheat and Peaſe meaſure was formerly as in the preceding table; but of late they reckon by the Berwick boll, containing 4 firlots, which they hold to be 6 Wincheſter buſhels, but which, in practice, is the ſame with the Berwickſhire meaſure. They ſtill divide their wheat-firlot into 3 pecks, and the peck into 4 caps, called the *Kelſo peck* and *cap*.

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3412.332 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$2\frac{1}{16}$ = Forpet.
$8\frac{1}{4}$ = 4 = Peck.
33 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
165 = 80 = 20 = 5 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 2 pints, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 7 buſhels 3 pecks 11 pints 26.3 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 33.064 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.33064
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .99176

In Kelſo, the boll and firlot are the ſame as above; but the firlot is divided into 3 pecks, and that peck into 4 caps or forpets.

Nota. The Teviotdale boll of hummil Corn, Oats, and coarſe Wheat-meal, is double meaſure.

WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois. For Groceries, and Engliſh Goods.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. For Fleſh, Iron, Meal, Flour, and Pot Barley.

Trone. For Wool, Lint, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, Raw Hides, and Hay.

Nota. The ſtone of the above Trone weight weighs 24 lb. Avoirdupois, and conſiſts of 16 Trone pounds, each pound weighing 24 oz. Avoirdupois.

In Kelſo, this ſtone weighs only 23 lb. Avoirdupois; but Sweet Butter, in the market, is ſold by the above pound of 24 oz. Avoirdupois.

At St Boſwal's fair, the Trone ſtone weighs 24 lb. 2 oz. Avoirdupois.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

LINEAL and LIQUID Meaſures.

As in the General Tables.

Nota. In Selkirk, a jug, equal to the Stirling pint, is kept as a ſtandard.

Dry Meaſure:

For Wheat, Rye, Beans, and Peaſe; raiſed from a ſtandard peck kept in the town of Selkirk, containing, by gage, 1140.675 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$1\frac{97}{256}$ = Lippie.
$11\frac{1}{32}$ = 8 = Peck.
$22\frac{1}{16}$ = 16 = 2 = Firlot.
$110\frac{5}{16}$ = 80 = 10 = 5 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 mutchkins 1 gill, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 5 buſhels 1 peck 3 pints 16.2 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 29.779 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.29779
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .66305

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from a ſtandard full kept in the town of Selkirk, containing 1615.685 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$1\frac{61}{64}$ = Lippie.
$15\frac{10}{16}$ = 8 = Full.
$31\frac{4}{16}$ = 16 = 2 = Firlot.
$156\frac{4}{16}$ = 80 = 10 = 5 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 mutchkin, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 7 buſhels 2 pecks 28.7 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 26.008 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.26008
Engliſh quarters, multiply by .93916

WEIGHTS.

WEIGHTS.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch.	Reckoning 17 lb. 8 oz. Avoirdupois to the ſtone. For Meal, Barley, Butcher-meat, Fiſh, and Iron.
Trone.	Reckoning 23 lb. 8 oz. Avoirdupois to the ſtone. For Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Raw Hides, Tallow, and Hay.

Avoirdupois. For Engliſh Goods, and Groceries.

STIRLINGSHIRE and CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

LINEAL and LIQUID Meaſures.

As in the General Tables.

Nota. The ſtandard pint-jug is, by act of parliament 1618, committed to the cuſtody of the borough of Stirling.

DRY Meaſure.

That the legal ſtandards might be the rule in this county for all ſorts of Corn, the ſame were adjuſted at Stirling, in Auguſt 1754, by the aſſiſtance of Dr John Stewart, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in Edinburgh, and Mr James Gray of the Iron-Mill; and accordingly the ſtandard is now much uſed for Wheat: but the cuſtomary meaſures for all grain are as follows, viz.

For Wheat, Peaſe, Beans, and Rye; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2378.292 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$1\frac{7}{16}$ = Forpet.
$5\frac{3}{4}$ = 4 = Peck.
23 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
92 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 1 pint 3 mutchkins, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 1 peck 11 pints 4.3 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 8.235 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.08235
English quarters, multiply by .55298

DRY Meaſure, continued:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt; raiſed from the firlot, containing 3438.183 cubic inches.

Standard Pint.
$2\frac{5}{64}$ = Forpet.
$8\frac{5}{16}$ = 4 = Peck.
$33\frac{4}{16}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
133 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 2 pints 1 mutchkin, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 1 peck 9 pints 10.2 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 7.258 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.07258
To convert it to { Engliſh quarters, multiply by .79942

N. B. At Alloa, in Clackmannanſhire, the practice is to give a peck to the boll, which makes ſuch meaſure 13.961 per cent. better than ſtandard.

WEIGHTS.

Trone.	The ſtone conſiſting of 20 lb. 1 oz. Scotch Troye. For Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Feathers, Rough Hides, and Tallow.
Scotch Troye, or Dutch.	For Meal, (reckoning 8 ſtone to the boll), Butcher-meat, Hay, Coals, Iron, and Salmon.
Avoirdupois.	For Groceries, Bread, Dreſſed Lint, and Dreſſed Wool.

At FALKIRK.

Trone weight.	For Butcher-meat.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

LIQUID Meaſure.

As at Inverneſs; for which ſee the Table for that county.

DRY Meaſure:

For Peaſe, Rye, and Beans; raiſed from the firlot, containing 2585.1 cubic inches.

Pint.
$1\frac{9}{16}$ = Lippie.
$6\frac{1}{4}$ = 4 = Peck.
25 = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
100 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 pints 3 mutchkins, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 4 buſhels 3 pecks 3 pints 25.1 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 17.647 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.17647
Engliſh quarters, mulply by .60106

Nota. The ſale of Peaſe, &c. of the growth of this ſhire, is generally by the peck-meaſure. No cultivation of Wheat for ſale.

DRY Meaſure, continued:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt.

The meaſure moſt generally uſed for theſe grains is regulated by the barony-meaſures of the family of Sutherland, which were procured from Invernefs. For theſe ſee the Barley and Malt meaſure of that county.

A firlot, containing 3546.719 cubic inches, is likewiſe kept by the dean of guild of Dornoch as a ſtandard, and the meaſures ariſing therefrom ſtand as follows:

Pint of Invernefs.
$2\frac{1}{64}$ = Lippie.
$8\frac{1}{16}$ = 4 = Peck.
$32\frac{1}{4}$ = 16 = 4 = Firlot.
129 = 64 = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above pint is = 1 pint 6.571 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above firlot is = 1 firlot 3 pints 1 mutchkin 5.1 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 6 buſhels 2 pecks 6 pints 7.5 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 10.644 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 1.10644
{ Engliſh quarters, multiply by .82465

WEIGHTS.

Trone.	Reckoning 24 lb. Avoirdupois to the ſtone. For Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, and Wool. Reckoning 21 lb. Scotch Troye to the ſtone. For other productions of the county.
Scotch Troye, or Dutch.	For Meal, reckoning 8½ ſtones to the boll.
Avoirdupois.	For Engliſh Goods, and Groceries.

WIGTONSHIRE.

LINEAL Meaſure.

The Ell of 38 inches. For Green Linen.

Ell of 40 inches. For Raw Woolen Cloth.

Nota. To this laſt Ell 41 inches are commonly allowed.

For other meaſures, *See* the General Tables.

LIQUID Meaſure.

As in the General Tables.

Dry Meaſure:

Is raiſed from the Auchlet, a round veſſel of 18 inches diameter within the brim, and 4 inches deep, the brim being $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick. It is ſaid to contain about 9 pints 13 gills; but by gage it contains about half a gill more: however, in practice, the boll, conſiſting of 16 auchlets, ſtriked meaſure, is reckoned equal to 8 Wincheſter buſhels; and, upon that ground, the meaſure will ſtand thus:

For Wheat, Peaſe, and Beans.

Standard Pint.
2.6 = Forpet.
10.4 = 4 = Auchlet ſtriked.
166.4 = 64 = 16 = Boll.

The above boll is = 1 boll 3 firlots 17 pints 1 chopin 2 gills, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

It is preciſely equal to an Engliſh quarter.

The above boll is 95.729 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to Standard bolls, multiply by 1.95729

DRY Meaſure, continued:

For Oats, Barley, and Malt,

Is raiſed from the auchlet heaped, whereof 16 to the boll. By an experiment made, of what quantity of corn would lie in a heap upon a circular area whereof the diameter was $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the ſame was found to contain $5\frac{5}{16}$ pints, which would make the heaped auchlet to contain $15\frac{2}{16}$ pints.

But, in practice, the boll of 16 auchlets heap[illegible] is reckoned equal to 12 Wincheſter buſhels; and upon that ground the meaſure will ſtand thus:

Standard Pint.
3.9 = Forpet or Diſh.
15.6 = 4 = Auchlet heaped.
249.6 = 64 = 16 = Boll.

The above boll is = 2 bolls 1 pint 1 chopin 1 gill, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is = 1 quarter 4 buſhels, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 101.254 per cent. better than Scotch ſtandard.

To convert it to { Standard bolls, multiply by 2.01254
Engliſh quarters, multiply by 1.5

WEIGHTS.

Trone. { Reckoning 26¼ lb. Avoirdupois to the ſtone. For Butter, Cheeſe, and Wool.

Nota. In Whithorn, the ſtone conſiſts only of 26 lb. Avoirdupois.

Scotch Troye, or Dutch. } For Meal, reckoning 16 ſtone to the boll.

Avoirdupois. For Butcher-meat, and Engliſh Groceries.

Nota. The weights and meaſures of the pariſhes of Kirkmabreck and Minigaff, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, are the ſame with the above.

CONJECTURES

CONCERNING

The Ancient Standards of Measures and Weights in Scotland,

From the year 1124, when David I. began to reign, to the year 1618, in the reign of James VI. when the ſtandards now in uſe were eſtabliſhed.

IT is a matter of curioſity, and it is even of uſe for explaining the law and hiſtory of Scotland, to diſcover what were the original ſtandards of meaſures and weights in that kingdom, and what variations were made upon them at different times by the legiſlature.

So far as can be learnt from ſtatute-books, there appear to have been ſeven general regulations of meaſures and weights, beſides many particular acts of parliament for explaining, amending, or enforcing them.

The firſt is the aſſize of King David I. made at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, without date, but which muſt have been between 1124 and 1153.

The ſecond is in the reign of Robert I. which muſt have been between the 1306 and 1329.

The third is in the reign of Robert III. in 1393.

The fourth is contained in the 68th, 69th, and 70th chapters of the 4th parliament of James I. in 1426.

The fifth is contained in the 73d chapter of the 14th parliament of James II. in 1457.

The ſixth is contained in the 115th chapter of the 11th parliament of James VI. in 1587.

The ſeventh and laſt aſſize is the general regulation which James VI. made in 1618, containing our preſent ſtandards; of which an account has been given in the preceding General Tables.

The only printed account of the three firſt aſſizes, namely, of David I. Robert I. and Robert III. is contained in the collection made and publiſhed in 1609, by Sir John Skene, of the *Regiam Majeſtatem*, and other ancient ſtatutes.

There is no entire record now extant of theſe ſtatutes in our regiſters; but there are, in the Advocates library, ſeveral MS collections of them, very ancient, which ſerve to explain the obſcure paſſages, and even to correct the miſtakes, in Skene's book.

Except as to the weight and value of money, concerning which it is not the preſent purpoſe to enquire, theſe three aſſizes appear to intend the eſtabliſhing of the ſame weights and meaſures. How they ſhould have continued unvaried, during ſo long a period as above 270 years, will ſeem the leſs ſurpriſing, when it is conſidered, that it was the great object of the chamberlain's-ayre, or circuit, obſerved in theſe ancient times, to maintain and enforce uniformity to the ſtandards.

The firſt of theſe aſſizes, namely King David's, as we have it, appears very clearly to be only a copy of that aſſize repeated in an aſſize by Robert I.; for it includes expreſsly the variations which Robert I. made as to money: and the aſſize of Robert III. in like manner recites it, and includes theſe variations, adding other variations on money in Robert III.'s time.

For theſe reaſons it is fit to ſtate in one view the *ſubſtance* of theſe three aſſizes, as they appear from Skene's collection, collated with and corrected by the above-mentioned manuſcripts, as follows.

WEIGHT.

By David's aſſize, — *the ſterling or penny was to weigh* 32 *grains of good round wheat; — the ounce* 20 *ſterlings or pennies; — and the pound* 15 *ounces or* 25 *ſhillings.*

By Robert I.'s aſſize, — the pound and ounce continued the ſame; but, *by the diminution of the money, the ounce weighed* 21 *ſterlings or pennies, and the pound* 26 *ſhillings* 4 *pennies.*

By Robert III.'s aſſize, — the pound and ounce continued the ſame; but *the ounce, by the diminution of the money, came to weigh* 32 *pennies.*

By

By David's aſſize, (which does not appear to have been varied by the others), — *the ſtone of wax was to weigh* 8 *pounds*, — *the ſtone for wool, and other things*, 15 *pounds*, — *the waw* 12 *ſtones of* 8 *pound each*. — And,

In the aſſize of Robert III. it is mentioned, that 12 *London pounds make a ſtone*.

To Skene's account of the aſſize of King David, it is ſubjoined, that *the common and equal pondus Cathaniæ* (which he tranſlates the weight of Caithneſs) *ſhall be obſerved in buying and ſelling over all Scotland.* But this does not appear in the old MSS of David's aſſize. Skene repeats it verbatim among the ſtatutes of David II.

The ſtandard weight for buying and ſelling is ſet forth in the aſſize, and muſt therefore have been the common and equal weight for buying and ſelling at the trone or market: but upon what authority it is called *pondus Cathaniæ* does not appear, as the county of Caithneſs is not known ever to have been a ſeat of commerce, or a pattern of police for other parts of Scotland.

King David was a wiſe and able prince, who applied himſelf aſſiduouſly to promote the welfare of his people; it is probable he borrowed his aſſize of weights and meaſures from England, where he ſpent his youth, and received his education.

This appears particularly in his weights, of which the penny, ſhilling, and ounce, are evidently the ſame as in England; though now, in place of 32 grains of wheat, they have ſubſtituted 24 artificial grains; and their ſilver pound contains only 12 ounces; whereas David's contained 15 ounces for ſilver, and every other thing. The ancient Engliſh pound for wool and other merchandiſes contained 15 Troy ounces, which is very little more than 16 Avoirdupois, and probably is the foundation of that weight.

It is remarkable, the origin of money-weight in England, Scotland, France, and other kingdoms, is derived from the weight of grain; and that the original weights were *three;* the *penny*, *ſhilling*, and *pound;* or the *penny*, *ounce*, and *pound:* whence it is not improbable that money-weight derived its name of Troy or Troye weight.

David's weight, in a ſhort view, will ſtand as in the following table.

Penny = 32 grains wheat.
20 = Ounce.
300 = 15 = Pound.
4500 = 225 = 15 = Stone.

	Engliſh Troy.		Scotch Troye.
The above lb. =	$1\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	=	15 oz. 2.016 drops.

LINEAL Meaſure.

The length of the inch is the breadth of the thumb of a middle-ſized man, meaſured at the root of the nail, taking the thumbs of three men for ſtriking the medium; or, is the length of three barley corns without the tails. Like the Engliſh inch, derived from this beginning, the ſtandard has remained unvaried to this day. The Scotch inch is commonly held to be to the Engliſh inch, as 1 is to 1.0,054, or is $\frac{1}{185}$ part longer than the Engliſh inch, and is ſo ſtated in the preceding General Tables.

The foot of 12 inches.

The ell of 37 inches, or $3\frac{1}{12}$ feet.

The perch, *particata terræ in baronia*, (that is, for the meaſuring of land in the country), is of 6 ells, or $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

In a burgh 20 feet.

From this account of the perch for meaſuring land, whereof 160 ſquared were reckoned to the acre, making it to conſiſt of 5760 ſquare ells, is derived the original of the Scotch acre, preciſely the ſame as at preſent.

There is in one of the MSS of *Regiam Majeſtatem*, a ſeparate account, making the foot conſiſt of 12 inches, — the ell of 3 feet, — the perch of 5 ells, — and the acre to conſiſt of 160 ſquare perches; which would bring the acre only to 4000 ſquare ells. But this account, as inconſiſtent with the other authorities, and with the aſſize ſtated in the preceding part of that very MSS, falls to be rejected, and leaves the ſtate of lineal and ſquare meaſure in David's time to have been preciſely as at this day.

Meaſures of CAPACITY.

The gallon ought to weigh 12*lb. of divers waters, viz.* 4*lb. of ſea-water,* 4*lb. of ſtanding water, and* 4*lb. of pure river water.*

The depth $6\frac{1}{2}$ *inches.*

The circumference at the bottom 23 *inches.*

The diameter at the bottom, including the thickneſs of both ſides, $8\frac{1}{2}$ *inches.*

The circumference at the brim $27\frac{1}{2}$ *inches.*

The diameter at the brim is not given, neither is the thickneſs of the ſides mentioned; but from the diameter given, it is evident the inſide circumference is meant.

The boll contains a ſextarius, that is 12 *gallons; and is of the following dimenſions.*

The depth 9 *inches.*

The diameter at the brim, including the thickneſs of both ſides, is 24 *inches.*

At the bottom $24\frac{1}{7}$ *inches.*

The thickneſs of both ſides 1 *inch.*

The circumference at the brim 72 *inches.*

At the bottom 74 *inches.*

Though not mentioned, yet it is evident, from comparing the circumferences with the diameters given, that the inſide circumference is intended.

Upon theſe data the contents of the gallon and boll, in cubical inches, may be aſcertained.

Firſt of all, the gallon by the weight of water. Sea-water is ſuppoſed about 3 per cent. heavier than river water, conſequently the mixture of one third of it will make the 12lb. of water 1 per cent. heavier than 12lb. of river water; and, with this allowance, will make the gallon contain 331 Scotch cubic inches, ſuppoſed equal to 337 Engliſh.

2*dly*, As the diameters are not given, calculating from the two circumferences, the contents will be 337 Engliſh cubic inches, preciſely the ſame as by the weight of water.

3*dly*, In like manner, the contents of the gallon, calculated from the given diameters of the boll, after deducting an inch for the thickneſs of the ſides, will be 318.4 cubic Scotch inches, or 323.6 Engliſh.

4*thly*,

4thly, From the given circumferences of the boll, the contents of the gallon will be 318 cubic Scotch inches, or 323.2 Engliſh.

Theſe four different ways coming all ſo near to one another, are ſatisfying evidence, not only that one or other of them exhibits the true contents of King David's gallon, but alſo that the preceding account of his lineal meaſure and weight, which mutually ſerve to inveſtigate and check each other, is agreeable to the truth, and that they have remained unvaried to this day.

The account by the weight of water tallying ſo exactly with the dimenſions of the gallon, is probably the moſt juſt; and therefore the table of his meaſures of capacity will ſtand as follows.

Engliſh cubic inches.
337 = Gallon.
4044 = 12 = Boll.

This boll is = 39 pints 1 gill 4.78 cubic inches, Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

It is = 1 buſhel 3 pecks 8 pints 11.9 cubic inches, preſent Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

N. B. In the aſſize of James I. the weight of David's gallon is ſaid to be 10lb. 4oz. which account, if to be relied upon, would only go to preſume James's Troy weight heavier than David's, beſides the additional ounce to the pound. But this is improbable; and there are ſo many obvious blunders and miſcalculations in the act of James I. particularly where it ſpeaks of David's gallon, that it is probable, in place of 10lb. 4oz. we ſhould read 11lb. 4oz. which will make it agree with David's aſſize.

Liquid Meaſure; raiſed from the gallon, weighing 12 lb. of the different ſorts of waters before mentioned.

Engliſh cubic inches.
14.041 = Third part.
42.125 = 3 = Pint.
84.25 = 6 = 2 = Quart.
337 = 24 = 8 = 4 = Gallon.
1011 = 72 = 24 = 12 = 3 = Sextern of wine.
4044 = 288 = 96 = 48 = 12 = 4 = Sextern of ale.

The above gallon is = 1 quart 5 mutchkins .937 cubic inches, preſent Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

It is = 1 gallon 3 pints 19.375 cubic inches, preſent Engliſh wine-meaſure; or 1 gallon 1 pint 19.75 cubic inches, preſent Engliſh ale-meaſure.

N. B. In Skene's edition of the Aſſize of wine, a *dolium* is mentioned, but the capacity of it ſeems uncertain; for it is there declared, that when the *dolium*, which he tranſlates *puncheon*, was ſold for 20 s. the gallon ſhould be ſold for one penny; and ſo proportionably when the *dolium* is ſold for 30 s. or 40 s. &c. But in ſeveral of the manuſcripts, it is declared, that when the *dolium* is ſold for 20 s. the gallon ſhall be ſold for two pennies, and ſo proportionably, &c.

The Weights and Meaſures of James I. according to the 68th, 69th, and 70th chapters of his 4th parliament, in 1426.

Like King David, James I. did, in the beginning of his reign, apply himſelf to the regulation of the weights and meaſures; and it appears, that in the 1426 he had them ſettled by an aſſize. In applying figures to this aſſize, as tranſmitted to us in the printed acts of parliament, it was found, that the dimenſions of the ſeveral meaſures did not anſwer to the account given of their contents, and that they were inconſiſtent with one another. The dimenſions, for inſtance, aſcribed to the firlot, make the contents thereof greatly to exceed the weight of water which it is declared to contain; and though the boll is declared to contain only 4 firlots, yet by its dimenſions, as in the act, it turns out between ſix and ſeven times larger than even the over-ſized firlot there deſcribed.

This led to an inſpection of the records, where it appears, that the depth of the firlot, in place of 9 inches, as in the printed act, is only 6 inches; and that the depth of the boll, in place of 19 inches, as in the printed act, is only 9 inches.

Farther, one of the copies in the record (for there are two) makes the ſtone to contain 16 lb.; though, in the other copy, and in the printed act, the ſtone is made to contain only 15 lb. But it is preſumed the firſt account is the right one; becauſe, as all the copies agree, that an alteration was made in the pound, by adding an ounce, ſo from analogy it may be preſumed a pound was added to the ſtone.

Though theſe corrections on the boll and firlot bring them nearer to one another, yet they do not make them agree, owing ſurely to bad coopers, or miſcalculation. They afford, however, an opportunity of forming a probable conjecture, which cannot be very wide of the truth, and exhibit James I.'s dry meaſures in a different light from that in which they have been hitherto underſtood.

LINEAL Meaſure.

The Ell of King David, as containing 37 inches, is expreſsly referred to and confirmed.

Liquid Meaſure.

The pint is declared to contain, of the water of the river Tay, 41 oz. Troy. Theſe ounces muſt be preſumed to be the ſame with David's, namely Engliſh Troy, and the preſumption is ſupported by a compariſon of the weight of water with the dimenſions of the firlot. This pint is conſiderably larger than David's; and the table will ſtand thus:

English inches. Scotch Troye oz.
77.695 = Pint. = 41.344, or 41 oz. 164 gr.
621.56 = 8 = Gallon.

This pint is = 3 mutchkins .142 cubic inches, preſent Scotch ſtandard meaſure.

Dry Meaſure.

It appears, that between the time of King David, and that of James I. cuſtom had greatly enlarged the dry as well as the liquid meaſures. The aſſize of James declares, in ſubſtance, *That the boll ſhall be divided into 4 firlots, and that the firlot ſhall be a medium between the old and the cuſtomary meaſures.*

The dimenſions of the dry meaſures being corrected as above mentioned, ſtand thus: *The diameter of the firlot 16 inches, and the depth 6 inches; — the diameter of the boll at the brim 27½ inches, and at the bottom 29; — the depth 9 inches.*

After declaring theſe to be the dimenſions of the boll and firlot, the act proceeds to ſay, *That the firlot conſiſts of 17 pints, each pint containing, of the water of Tay, 41 oz. Troy; and that thus the water in a gallon weighs 20½ lb. — in a firlot, 41 lb. — and in a boll 164 lb.*

Here are ſeveral inconſiſtencies: for, according to the above dimenſions of the firlot, it contains 1226 Engliſh cubic inches, or 15.78 of the above pints; whereas, according to the given dimenſions of the boll, a firlot or ¼ of the boll contains 1433 Engliſh cubic inches, or 18.44 pints.

Again, if the weight of water contained in the firlot as mentioned in the act, be 41 lb. and each pint of water weigh 41 ounces, the firlot ſhould contain only 16 pints, though the act expreſsly ſays, it contains 17 pints.

In the midſt of theſe inconſiſtencies, it appears clear enough, that it was truly intended the firlot ſhould hold 16 pints; but that upon experiment it was found to hold 17 pints, which may therefore be taken as the medium ſtandard between the contents of the firlot and boll, according to dimenſions; ſo the table will ſtand thus.

Engliſh cubic inches.
77.695 = Pint.
660.4075 = 8½ = Half-firlot.
1320.815 = 17 = 2 = Firlot.
5283.26 = 68 = 8 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 2 pecks 1 lippie 3 mutchkins 7.263 cubic inches, preſent Scotch ſtandard wheat-meaſure.

The above firlot is = 2 pecks 7 pints 10.4 cubic inches, preſent Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 39.89 per cent. leſs than the preſent Scotch wheat-meaſure.

WEIGHT.

	Scotch Troye.			
	St.	lb.	oz.	drops.
Ounce = Engliſh Troy oz. =	—	—	1	0.134
16 = Pound - =	—	1	—	2.151
16 = Stone - =	1	—	2	2.416

Nota. Some have imagined, that the Troye weight in James I.'s aſſize, means the modern Trone weight; but this ſuppoſition is not only contrary to the expreſs words of the act, but alſo it will not reconcile any one of the inconſiſtencies in it. Theſe inconſiſtencies remain the ſame, whatever weight is ſuppoſed. *2dly,* This ſuppoſition would add one fourth part to James I.'s firlot, which is perfectly inconſiſtent with the given dimenſions thereof, and even with the dimenſions of his boll.

The Weights and Meaſures of James II. agreeable to the 73d chapter of his 14th parliament, in 1457.

LINEAL Meaſures and WEIGHTS.

The ſame as David's.

LIQUID Meaſures.

The ſame as thoſe of James I.

DRY Meaſures of CAPACITY.

It is probable, that the diſconformity between the firlot and boll of James I. induced the legiſlature, in James II.'s time, to make a new aſſize, and to enlarge the firlot ſo as to contain one fourth part of James I.'s boll. Accordingly, the act of James II. declares, that the firlot *ſhall contain* 18 *pints*; for that end the diameter is increaſed, and is made 16½ inches. The depth is not mentioned; therefore it muſt be preſumed to be the ſame as that of James I.'s firlot, namely 6 inches. But in this firlot alſo, as in that of James I. the dimenſions fall ſhort of the intention, and produce only, of ſolid contents, 1282.95 Scotch cubic inches, or 1303.85 Engliſh, making 16.78 of James I.'s pints.

The error in the dimenſions muſt have been owing to unſkilful gaugers; and therefore, as the act declares that the firlot did in fact hold 18 pints, the table will ſtand thus.

Engliſh cubic inches.
77.695 = Pint.
699.255 = 9 = Half-firlot.
1398.51 = 18 = 2 = Firlot.
5594.04 = 72 = 8 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 2 pecks 2 lippies 3 gills 5.79 cubic inches, preſent Scotch wheat-meaſure.

The above firlot is = 2 pecks 9 pints 20.9 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above boll is 36.354 per cent. leſs than the preſent wheat ſtandard Scotch meaſure.

The Weights and Meaſures of James VI. according to his firſt aſſize, contained in the 115th act of his 11th parliament, in 1587.

FRom the time of James II. till 1587, no alteration was made upon the ſtandards. In that year the report of certain commiſſioners for that purpoſe, by parliament appointed, was approved of and confirmed.

This report ſets forth, *in ſubſtance,* That the commiſſioners had conſidered the ſeveral laws concerning mettes, meaſures, and weights, and the perfect grounds upon which theſe laws had proceeded, namely, mutual compariſon: — That they found,

That the ell committed to the cuſtody of Edinburgh, contained 37 *inches.*

That the ſtone contained 16 lb. Trois, each Trois pound containing 16 oz.

The pint of Stirling contained 2 lb. 9 oz. Trois weight of clear water.

But that having tried, by the ellwand, the dimenſions of the firlot, which by the act of James II. is ſaid to contain 18 pints, and having tried it alſo by the pint-ſtoup of Stirling for the quantity and weight, they had found it leſs than it ought to be by error of the printer; for that by juſt calculation and comptrollment, it extended to 19 pints and a jucat.

They alſo found, That malt, bear, and oats, had been in uſe to be ſold by heaped meaſure, and that the heap was a third part of the meaſure. They were of opinion that all kinds of victual ſhould be ſold by ſtraiked meaſure, as had been the cuſtom for wheat, beans, peaſe, meal, and white ſalt; but that in meaſuring of oats, barley, and malt, three ſtraiked meaſures ſhould be allowed for two heaped.

This report was approved of; and the firlot was appointed *to contain 19 pints, and 2 jucats, and to be of the following dimenſions, viz. the diameter* $18\frac{1}{6}$ *inches, and the depth* $7\frac{1}{2}$; *the peck to be in proportion; and the ſtandard firlot was to be in the cuſtody of the burgh of Linlithgow.* Applying figures to theſe dimenſions of the firlot, the contents turn out to be 1975.6 Engliſh cubic inches, which, inſtead of 19 pints 2 jucats (ſuppoſed gills) of James II.'s meaſure, make no fewer than 25.42 pints of that meaſure.

It appears, 1*mo*, There is no error in the printed edition we have of James II.'s act, which is agreeable to the record. 2*do*, An error in the print, of 18 in place of 19, will not reconcile the matter, as 19 of James VI.'s pints are about 25 of James II.'s.

The difficulty therefore ſeems unſurmountable, unleſs it is ſuppoſed, that after James II.'s time, both liquid and dry meaſures of capacity had been gradually increaſed by cuſtom; and that, whether by intention or by miſtake, the perſons employed by the commiſſioners to make trial of the ſeveral meaſures, had either neglected to try the weight of water in the pint, taking it for granted that the pint was no heavier than in James II.'s time; or in trying it, inſtead of uſing the Trois pound of 16 oz. had uſed the Trone weight, whereof the pound, in Sir John Skene's time, was accounted to weigh $19\frac{1}{2}$ Trois ounces.

This would bring the pint of 1587, inſtead of 41, nearly to 50 Trois ounces, or 94.75 Engliſh cubic inches; which is ſtill ſomewhat ſhort of what it ſhould be agreeable to the dimenſions aſcribed to the firlot in the preceding aſſize, according to which the *liquid* meaſure will ſtand as follows.

Engliſh

Engliſh inches.
103.4 = Pint.
827.2 = 8 = Gallon.

The above pint is equal to the preſent Scotch ſtandard pint.

DRY Meaſure.

Engliſh inches.
103.4 = Pint.
$4\frac{25}{32}$ = Peck.
1977.6 = $19\frac{1}{8}$ = 4 = Firlot.
$76\frac{1}{2}$ = 16 = 4 = Boll.

The above firlot is = 3 pecks 2 lippies 1 chopin 3.2 cubic inches, preſent Scotch ſtandard wheat-meaſure;

Or = 3 pecks 10 pints 28.8 cubic inches, Engliſh ſtandard meaſure.

The above meaſure is 10 per cent. leſs than the preſent Scotch ſtandard wheat-meaſure.

Thus ſtood the weights and meaſures till 1618, when the preſent ſtandards were eſtabliſhed, as ſet forth in the preceding General Tables.

As to the aſſize in 1618. nothing need be added, but that parliament fixed their ſtandards of weight by the French Troy, rather than the Engliſh; probably becauſe in the former 16 oz. go to the pound, according to what had been the cuſtom in Scotland.

They diſcovered the error in the weight of water contained in the pint, which they kept as they found it; and they ſettled the proportion between the pint and firlot, which by that time it would ſeem had been enlarged; though, as was formerly mentioned, they fell into a miſtake as to the dimenſions of the firlots, in making theſe dimenſions ſhort of what was neceſſary to contain the number of pints which the firlots did actually contain.

THE END.

ADDITIONAL ERRATA.

Page 28. *line* 13. *for* 19279 *read* 19404

Page 96. *line* 20. *for* 5.813 *read* 5.318

line 22. *for* 1.05813 *read* 1.05318

Page 97. *line* 10. *for* 2 mutchkins 2 gills 1.05 cubic inches, *read* 10 pints 1 mutchkin 2 gills 1 cubic inch,

Page 97. *line* 14. *for* 2.048 *read* 48.871

line 16. *for* 1.02048 *read* 1.48871

Page 112. *line* 24. *after* Rates *add* printed in 1670

Page 135. *line* 10. *for* bottom *read* brim

Perſons who have got the book before the preceding errata were diſcovered, will be pleaſed to ſend to Mr Elliot for copies of this page to be placed in their books.